April 1997

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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The *Monthly Labor Review* is published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212. Phone (202) 606–5900.

Subscription price per year—$29 domestic; $36.25 foreign. Single copy—$7.50 domestic; $9.38 foreign. Subscription prices and distribution policies for the *Monthly Labor Review* (ISSN 0098-1818) and other Government publications are set by the Government Printing Office, an agency of the U.S. Congress. Send correspondence on circulation and subscription matters (including address changes) to:
Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

Make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.

The Secretary of Labor has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC, and at additional mailing addresses.

Information from the *Monthly Labor Review* is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request.
Voice phone: (202) 606–7828.
TDD phone: (202) 606–5897.
TDD message referral phone: 1–800–326–2577.

**April cover:**

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## The April *Review*

How much time we spend laboring and which hours of the day we are at work are still as important to our well-being as they were in the first four decades of this century when standardizing and shortening the workweek were at the top of the labor policy agenda. As Philip L. Rones, Randy E. Ilg, and Jennifer M. Gardner point out, those fairly clear-cut issues were addressed in statute by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which evolved to bring us the 40-hour standard week.

Today's issues, the authors point out, are more subtle. Does worker displacement and job restructuring lead to frantically long workweeks as those spared job loss seek to cover for "rightsized" colleagues (and protect their own positions)? Are a large proportion of the new jobs being created of such a temporary and part-time nature as to tend to reduce the total number of hours worked? The figures suggest that the workweek has not lengthened much over the past 20 years and, once changes in the composition of employment are accounted for, even that small increase virtually disappears. What has changed about the workweek has been a reduction in the number of workers in the traditional 40-hour week and increases in the number working other schedules.

There has been a somewhat more dramatic increase in the number of hours worked over the course of a year. Even after adjustment for changing age distributions, men, on average, work about 62 hours more in 1993 than they did in 1976. And, among women, the increase was 193 hours—almost 5 of the old "standard" workweeks.

Harriet B. Presser and Amy G. Cox have examined the working schedules of mothers with low levels of educational attainment and found that this group has a higher incidence of nonstandard hours, irregular schedules, and weekend work than their more schooled counterparts.

Barbara H. Wootton finds that although the occupational patterns of men and women are narrowing, the rate of decline in the difference index she uses has slowed recently and the level of difference was still quite high in 1995.

Todd L. Wilson reports that the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.3 percent in 1996 following a 2.5-percent gain the previous year. Accelerations in food and energy prices were not fully offset by a slowdown in the remainder of the index.

This issue is rounded out by Michael Wald's review of *The Great Wave: Price Revolutions and the Rhythm of History* by Davis Hacket Fischer.

## There's a method...

The new *BLS Handbook of Methods* is now available. The *Handbook* presents detailed explanations of how we obtain and prepare the data that appear in this *Review* and other BLS publications. Chapters for each major program provide brief accounts of the program's origins and development and follow up with comprehensive information on concepts and definitions, sources of data and methods of collection, statistical procedures and methods, where the data are published, and their uses and limitations. The *BLS Handbook of Methods* is available for $20 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Please remit payment with your order.

## Country life

In a thought-provoking working paper, *Manufactured Inequality*, National Bureau of Economic Research associate Sherwin Rosen develops a theoretical analysis of the proposition that there is a "natural rate of inequality" at which there is a Pareto-efficient stratification of incomes. This stratification often manifests "state-dependent preferences in which the marginal utility of income (consumption) depends on the outcome of prior choices." "For example," writes Rosen, "one can choose to live a quiet life in the country, where money buys few things, or can choose a more active and exciting lifestyle in a large city, where money has greater value because all kinds of goods are available to buy." These choices, under specific theoretical assumptions, lead to a stratified equilibrium in which high-income people live in town and low-income workers live in the country.

However this model affects the development of labor economics theory, his choice of the city-country example is interesting. For one thing, it may be becoming less relevant as the countryside becomes more economically active. In the case of the Federal Reserve's Eighth District, which encompasses Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee, Adam M. Zaretsky reports in *The Regional Economist*, a publication of the Federal Reserve bank of St. Louis, when it comes to employment growth in manufacturing, nonmetropolitan counties far outstrip metropolitan areas. As a result, the rural economies "have exhibited income growth that's at least comparable to, and employment growth that's stronger than, their urban counterparts." Over time, argues Zaretsky, the changes in telecommunications and transportation will still further improve the links between communities, create new jobs, and further improve rural areas' access to goods, services, and opportunities.

## The May *Review*

The May issue is will carry several articles on industry productivity and a report on Saudi Arabian labor issues. □

# Trends in hours of work since the mid-1970s

*Although there has been little change in the average number of hours worked each week since the mid-1970s, the proportion of persons working very long workweeks has risen, and there has been a growing trend toward year-round work among women*

Philip L. Rones, Randy E. Ilg, and Jennifer M. Gardner

Efforts to shorten and standardize the length of the workweek were at the forefront of labor market issues in the first four decades of this century, culminating in the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.[1] After long and hard-fought legal and political battles, the act allowed for a maximum workweek of 44 hours, which then would decline to 40 hours in the third year after enactment. Although employers still could demand longer workweeks, hours worked beyond the legal maximum would require time-and-a-half pay.

While workweek issues have fallen from the fore in recent decades, they still touch upon many key labor market topics and trends. For example, arguably the two most dominant trends in the post-World War II work world have been the influx of women, particularly mothers, into the job market, and the steady decline in the retirement age. Women have increased their numbers in the work force and shifted their work schedules towards year-round, full-time employment. In addition, as work activity among older men was declining, those left working were increasingly likely to work part time.

Two important issues in the 1990s are worker displacement and the quality of jobs, both of which have workweek components. Even as the overall U.S. employment numbers have risen substantially, millions of jobs have been lost each year to corporate and government restructuring. A common perception is that those spared such job loss, particularly those in managerial and professional jobs, have been compelled to work longer workweeks to protect their own positions. As for the quality of jobs, newly created jobs often have been stereotyped (incorrectly) as part-time, low-wage, poor-quality jobs.[2]

This article examines trends in hours at work from two perspectives. First, trends in the average workweek and changes in the distribution of hours worked since the mid-1970s are examined. Then, the focus is expanded to estimate *annual* work hours. This figure is affected not only by the length of the workweek, but also by the extent to which people work at all, and the number of weeks that they work during the year. Lastly, the appendix provides a discussion of the differences between hours data collected following the redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS), implemented in January 1994, and those obtained prior to 1994. Because of the effect of those changes on work-hour estimates, trend data in the article are restricted to the period through 1993.[3]

## Measuring hours of work

Estimates of the length of the workweek can be obtained from workers themselves or from their employers. Employer-based surveys count the total number of jobs held by workers, so average hours calculated from those data are reported per *job*, not per worker. Workers, of course, can work at more than one job. Also, workweek estimates from employers generally are for hours paid (including paid annual and sick leave) rather than actual hours worked. Another shortfall of employer-based surveys for this analysis is that they typically lack demographic information—such as age, gender, and education—that are critical to un-

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derstanding workweek trends. Thus, if the focus is on workers and their work schedules, employer surveys will not suffice.[4]

For those reasons, data obtained from individuals were used in this analysis. The CPS provides comprehensive and consistent hours-at-work and employment time series data that can be obtained for many demographic characteristics.[5] Respondents to the survey are queried on their usual and actual hours at work. Additionally, each March, survey respondents are asked about their work experience in the prior year, including their typical work schedule and the number of weeks that they worked.

## Average hours at work

In 1995, the average workweek for nonagricultural wage and salary workers[6] was 39.2 hours. That average varied considerably across worker groups, however. For instance, the average workweek for men was 42.1 hours, compared with 35.8 hours for women; persons aged 25 to 54 typically work more hours than do younger and older workers. (See table 1.) In addition, the length of the workweek varies by marital status. Married men, for example, spent the most time at work each week in 1995, averaging 8 hours per week more than married women.

**Table 1. Nonagricultural wage and salary workers at work and their average hours by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages**

[Numbers in thousands]

| Characteristic | Total at work | Average hours | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total at work | Persons who usually work full time |
| **Age and sex** | | | |
| Total, 16 years and older | 107,656 | 39.2 | 43.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 17,282 | 32.6 | 41.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 78,682 | 41.0 | 43.3 |
| 55 years and older | 11,692 | 36.7 | 42.3 |
| Men, 16 years and older | 57,362 | 42.1 | 44.5 |
| 16 to 24 years | 8,989 | 34.7 | 42.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 42,124 | 44.1 | 44.9 |
| 55 years and older | 6,250 | 39.6 | 43.7 |
| Women, 16 years and older | 50,294 | 35.8 | 40.8 |
| 16 to 24 years | 8,293 | 30.4 | 40.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 36,558 | 37.4 | 41.0 |
| 55 years and older | 5,442 | 33.3 | 40.3 |
| **Race and Hispanic origin** | | | |
| White, 16 years and older | 90,997 | 39.3 | 43.2 |
| Men | 49,114 | 42.4 | 44.8 |
| Women | 41,883 | 35.6 | 40.9 |
| Black, 16 years and older | 12,162 | 38.3 | 41.2 |
| Men | 5,826 | 40.0 | 42.3 |
| Women | 6,336 | 36.7 | 40.1 |
| Hispanic origin, 16 years and older | 9,645 | 38.5 | 41.5 |
| Men | 5,688 | 40.5 | 42.4 |
| Women | 3,956 | 35.6 | 39.9 |

Reflecting their younger age, men and women who never have been married tend to work the shortest workweeks.[7]

Average hours at work changed little over the period from 1976 to 1993, increasing by just 1.1 hours, on net, to 39.2 hours.[8] But during this period, the age distribution of the U.S. working population changed substantially, and in a way that influenced the length of the average workweek. By 1993, the baby-boomers—those born between 1946 and 1964—all had moved into the central working ages of 25 to 54. Meanwhile, workers in the younger and older age groups, which include many students and retirees, comprised a declining share of employment. Workweeks typically are the longest for workers aged 25 to 54, while part-time (and part-year) employment is most common among younger and older workers. These shifts in the age distribution, then, would tend to increase the length of the average workweek, all other things being equal.

To determine the effect of the shifting age distribution on the change in the average workweek for men and women, it is necessary to calculate average hours in 1993 assuming that the age distribution of those at work had remained unchanged since 1976.[9] As the tabulation below shows, after removing the effect of the shifting age distribution, average weekly hours for men showed virtually no change (edging up from 41.0 to 41.2 hours), and the average workweek for women increased by only a single hour:

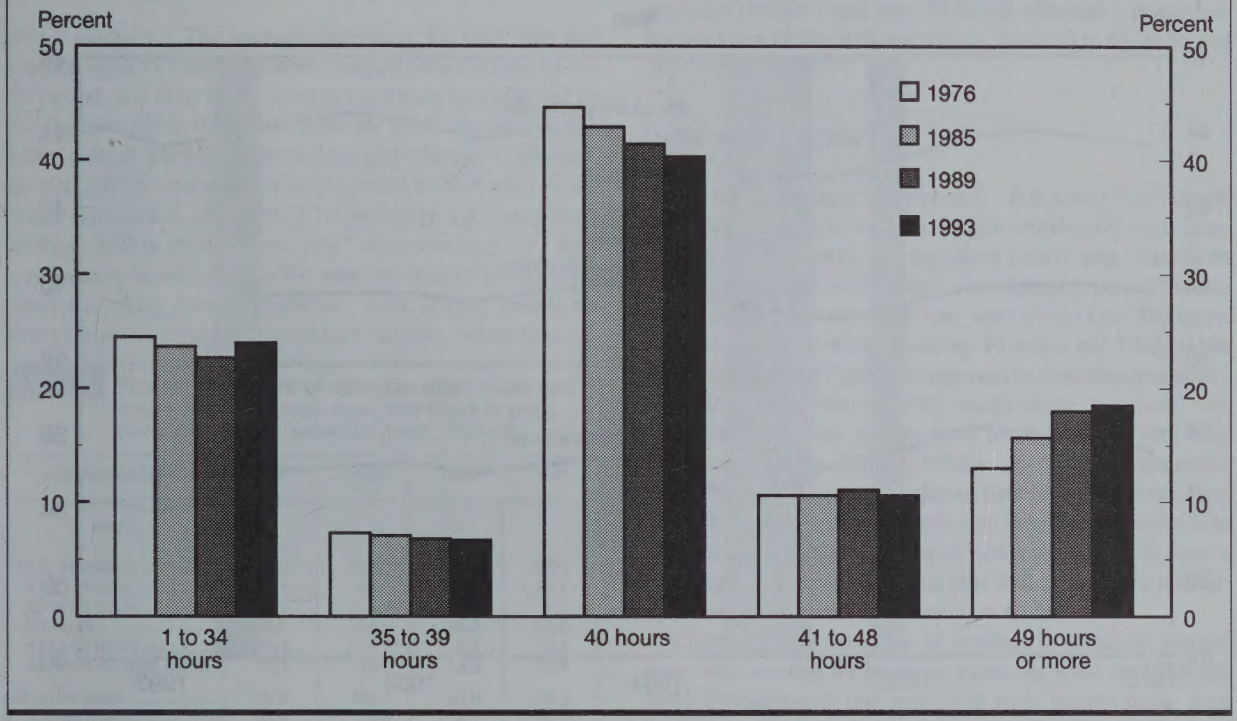
| | *Average weekly hours* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Actual* | | *Age-adjusted* |
| | *1976* | *1993* | *1993* |
| Men, 16 years and older | 41.0 | 42.0 | 41.2 |
| Women, 16 years and older | 34.0 | 36.0 | 35.0 |

The small changes in the length of the workweek, whether on an age-adjusted or unadjusted basis, reflect (and mask) offsetting increases and decreases in the hours-at-work distribution. As shown in chart 1, between 1976 and 1993, the proportion of nonagricultural wage and salary workers who reported that they were at work exactly 40 hours per week declined, while the share working 49 hours or more rose. (A more detailed discussion of this shift is presented later in the section on long workweeks.) The proportions working fewer than 40 hours and 41 to 48 hours remained fairly stable.

## Age and sex

*25- to 54-year-olds.* Because the changing age distribution affects workweek trends, it is useful to look at more homogeneous groups of workers over time. Between 1976 and 1993, the average workweek for 25- to 54-year-old men and women both were up, on net. The increase was much greater for

Chart 1. **Distribution of hours at work of nonagricultural wage and salary workers, annual averages, selected years, 1976–93**




women, whose average workweek rose by nearly 2½ hours. (See chart 2.) During that 17-year period, however, the workweek fluctuated substantially with the business cycle. Men's hours were curtailed more severely in conjunction with the downturn of the early 1990s, and, even by 1993, had not yet regained their prerecession peak. Adult women, in contrast, experienced only a small dip in their average workweek, and that series quickly returned to its upward trend.

The slight increase in average hours worked between 1976 and 1993 reflects the greater share of both men and women who worked 49 hours or more per week. (See table 2.) For men, there was a corresponding decline in the share who worked exactly 40 hours per week, while among women, the shift into the longer workweek occurred mostly from the part-time category (1 to 34 hours) and from the 35- to 39-hour group.

*Younger workers.* In contrast to workers aged 25 to 54, the average workweek for younger workers edged down, on net, between 1976 and 1993. In 1976, 16- to 24-year-olds worked an average of 33.6 hours per week compared to 32.5 hours in 1993. While average hours at work were higher for young men than for young women (34.2 and 30.8, respectively, in 1993), the cyclical and long-term trends were nearly identical.

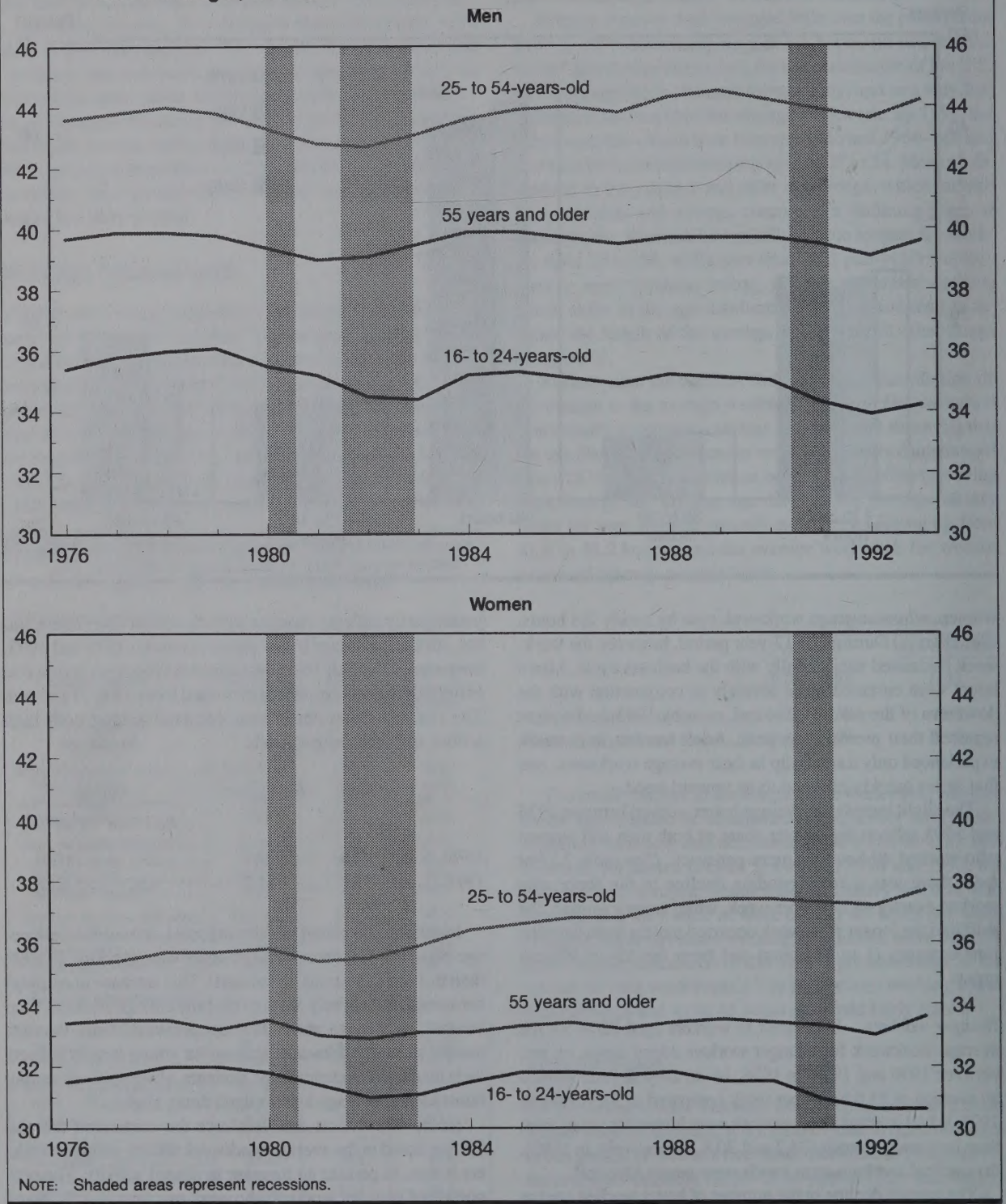
The overall decline in the number of hours worked among youth partly reflects changes in their school enrollment status. As the tabulation below shows, between 1976 and 1993, the proportion of all 16- to 24-year-olds who were enrolled in either high school or college increased from 44 to 51 percent. The rise in school enrollment occurred among both high school and college-age youth.

| | *Total* | *High school* | *College* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Part time* | *Full time* |
| 1976 ..... | 44.0 | 22.9 | 3.4 | 17.7 |
| 1993 ..... | 51.2 | 24.2 | 4.6 | 22.4 |

In addition to rising enrollment rates among the college-age population, more college students were working in 1993 than in 1976 (53 versus 45 percent). This increase in employment occurred entirely among full-time college students, who worked, on average, about 20 hours per week. Thus, the shift toward shorter workweeks among the young largely reflects their increased tendency to be students, although even among nonstudents, average hours edged down slightly.[10]

Hours distribution data reinforce the contention that the decline noted in the average workweek among younger workers is due, in part, to an increase in school activity. The proportion of younger workers who work part time (1 to 34 hours

**Chart 2.** **Average hours worked for wage and salary workers in nonagricultural industries by sex and age, annual averages, 1976–93**




NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions.

per week) has increased since the mid-1970s, while the share of those working 40 hours per week has declined.

*Older workers.* The average workweek for both men and women aged 55 years and older changed little over the 1976–93 period, and their hours seem to have been less affected by the business cycle than were those for other age groups. For older men in particular, the unchanged average workweek, on net, reflects increases in employment at both ends of the hours distribution. (See table 2.) Apparently, a growing share of those still in their "career jobs" were working very long workweeks, as was the case for workers aged 25 to 54. At the other end of the hours distribution, work activity among retirees (those receiving pensions) is on the rise, and these workers tend to work part time. "Both full- and part-time (less than 35 hours per week) work activity rose among all these groups of retirees [men aged 50 to 64], although a disproportionate share of the increase among those 50 to 61 years was in part-time work."[11]

**Table 2. Percent distribution of nonagricultural wage and salary workers by sex, age, and hours of work, annual averages, selected years, 1976–93**

| Characteristic | 1976 | 1985 | 1989 | 1993 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Men** | | | | |
| 16 to 24 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 34.1 | 35.9 | 36.7 | 40.2 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.2 |
| 40 hours | 38.5 | 36.3 | 35.6 | 33.0 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 11.3 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.2 |
| 49 hours or more | 11.1 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 12.4 |
| 25 to 54 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 10.4 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 10.7 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 40 hours | 48.9 | 46.5 | 43.7 | 42.7 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 14.2 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 13.3 |
| 49 hours or more | 22.2 | 25.7 | 29.0 | 29.2 |
| 55 years and older | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 18.4 | 19.1 | 21.4 | 23.0 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| 40 hours | 50.7 | 46.6 | 43.5 | 41.9 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 11.5 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 9.9 |
| 49 hours or more | 14.7 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 20.6 |
| **Women** | | | | |
| 16 to 24 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 43.3 | 44.5 | 46.1 | 50.5 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| 40 hours | 37.8 | 34.1 | 32.8 | 29.4 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 |
| 49 hours or more | 3.2 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 31.4 | 28.2 | 26.1 | 26.5 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 11.6 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.4 |
| 40 hours | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 42.4 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 7.5 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| 49 hours or more | 5.7 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 12.0 |
| 55 years and older | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 to 34 hours | 38.4 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 40.4 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 9.9 |
| 40 hours | 38.5 | 37.5 | 35.3 | 35.2 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 49 hours or more | 4.9 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 7.9 |

NOTE: Detail may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

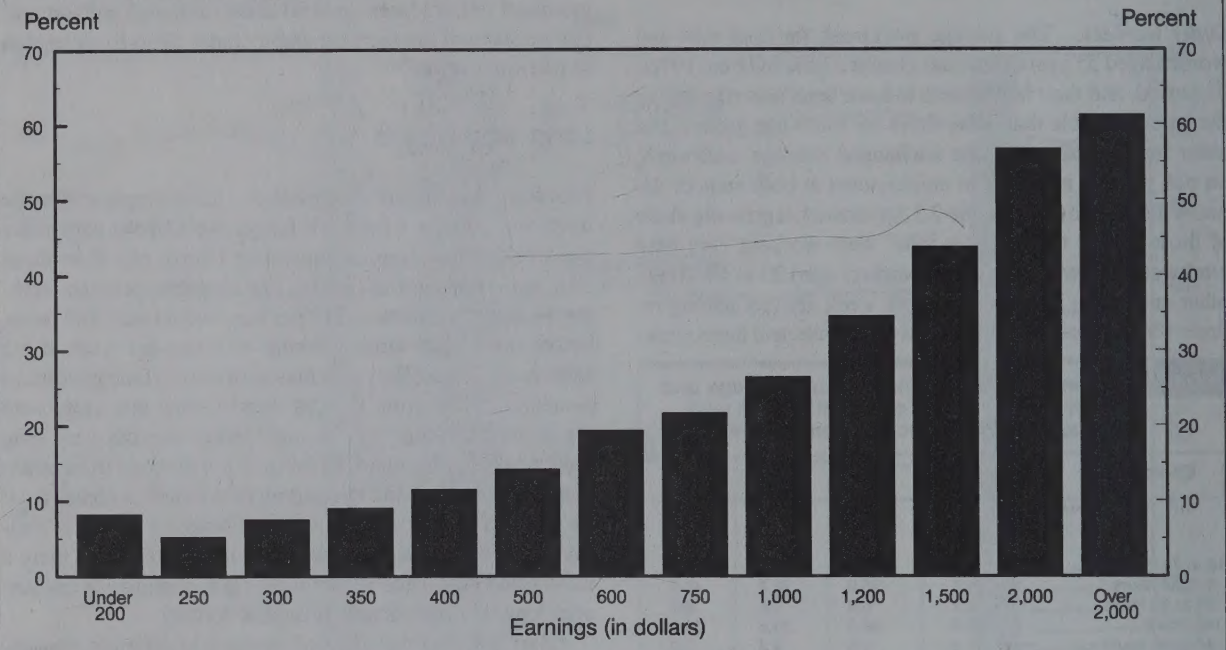
## Long workweeks

*Who is working longer workweeks?* It is a simple arithmetic truth that persons who work longer workweeks earn more per week, on average, at equivalent hourly pay, than those who work shorter workweeks. For example, persons working 48 hours per week at $10 per hour would earn $80 more, before taxes, than those working 40 hours per week at the same hourly rate. (They also may earn an overtime premium.) In addition, data from the CPS clearly show that those with the highest earnings are the most likely to work very long workweeks.[12] (See chart 3.) What is not obvious from mathematical computations and survey data is which comes first: do the high earnings associated with longer workweeks simply reflect the greater number of hours worked, or is there a more basic difference between jobs that demand (or encourage) long workweeks and those that do not?

Chart 4 shows the share of workers in different occupations who worked 49 hours or more per week in 1985 and 1993. Professionals and managers were among those most likely to work very long workweeks. This may reflect the considerable responsibilities associated with many of these types of jobs, but also that employers often are not required by law to pay overtime premiums to workers in these occupations, as they must do for most hourly paid workers. Workers in these occupations also are among the highest paid: professionals and managers earned $680 and $661 per week, respectively, in 1993, compared to the median for all occupations of $459.[13]

In contrast, sales and transportation workers, who also have long workweeks, are not, on average, highly paid. In these cases, a large proportion of workers may work 49 hours or more per week due to the direct effect of hours on earnings—that is, the more they work, the more they earn. For example, commissioned salesworkers clearly have an incentive to work long workweeks. Indeed, full-time salesworkers employed by motor vehicle and boat dealerships worked nearly 50 hours per week, on average, in 1995. Likewise, transportation workers, both truckdrivers and drivers involved in saleswork, have among the longest workweeks of any occupation, averaging more than 46 hours each. In contrast, full-time salesworkers in apparel stores, occupations in which commissions are a less common form of pay, worked less than 39 hours, on average.

**Chart 3. Proportion of full-time men in each earnings category who work 49 hours or more per week, 1995 annual averages**




NOTE: Intervals reflect the upper bounds of the earnings categories.

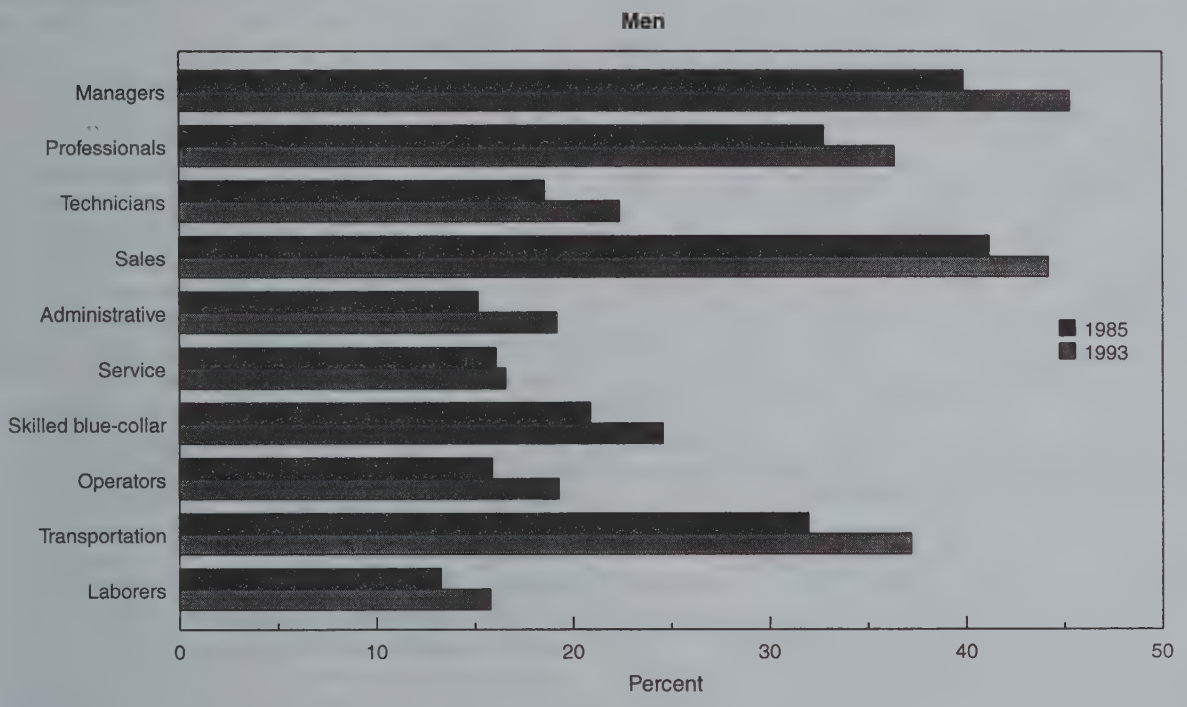
*The 1985–93 occupational shift.* Does the increasing share of workers who report that they are at work for 49 hours or more reflect a shift in employment towards long-workweek occupations? For both men and women, the share in every major occupational group that worked such a schedule increased over the 1985–93 period.[14] (See chart 4.) As stated above, the prevalence of long workweeks varies considerably by occupation. Such schedules are more highly concentrated in the managerial, professional, sales, and transportation occupations, and the rate of increase during the period was not consistent among all occupations.

The tabulation below shows the distribution of growth in long-workweek employment across three effects. The *occupational mix effect* is derived by estimating the number of persons who would have worked 49 hours or more in 1993 if the occupational mix had been the same as it was in 1985. The *within-occupation shift effect* reflects the extent to which the change in long-hour employment over the period is due to changes in the share of workers in each occupation who work 49 hours or more, as shown in chart 4. This measure applies the share who worked such schedules in each occupation in 1985 to the actual occupational employment distribution in 1993. The *employment growth effect* is a measure of the change that would have occurred simply as a result of the overall growth in employment. Thus, it gives the 49-hour-or-more group its "fair share" of the overall 1985–1993 growth.

| | *Total* | *Men* | *Women* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *(In thousands)* | | |
| Number at work 49 hours or more: | | | |
| 1985 | 16,787 | 13,006 | 3,781 |
| 1993 | 21,909 | 16,093 | 5,816 |
| 1985–93 change | +5,122 | +3,087 | +2,035 |
| Occupational mix effect | +416 | +158 | +258 |
| Within-occupational shift effect | +2,341 | +1,259 | +1,082 |
| Employment growth effect | +2,365 | +1,670 | +695 |

As the tabulation shows, the number of persons working long work schedules increased considerably (5.1 million) over the 8-year period. Nearly half of this gain (2.4 million for both sexes combined) can be attributed to the overall expansion in employment during the period—the employment growth effect. The shift into occupations in which long workweeks are the most prevalent—such as, managers, professionals, sales, and transportation—accounted for about 400,000, or 8.1 percent, of the gain for men and women combined. This occupational mix effect, however, was much larger for women than for men—12.7 versus 5.1 percent. The rest of the increase was due to the rise in the share of long

Chart 4. **Share of workers on full-time schedules working 49 hours or more per week by occupation, 1985 and 1993 annual averages**



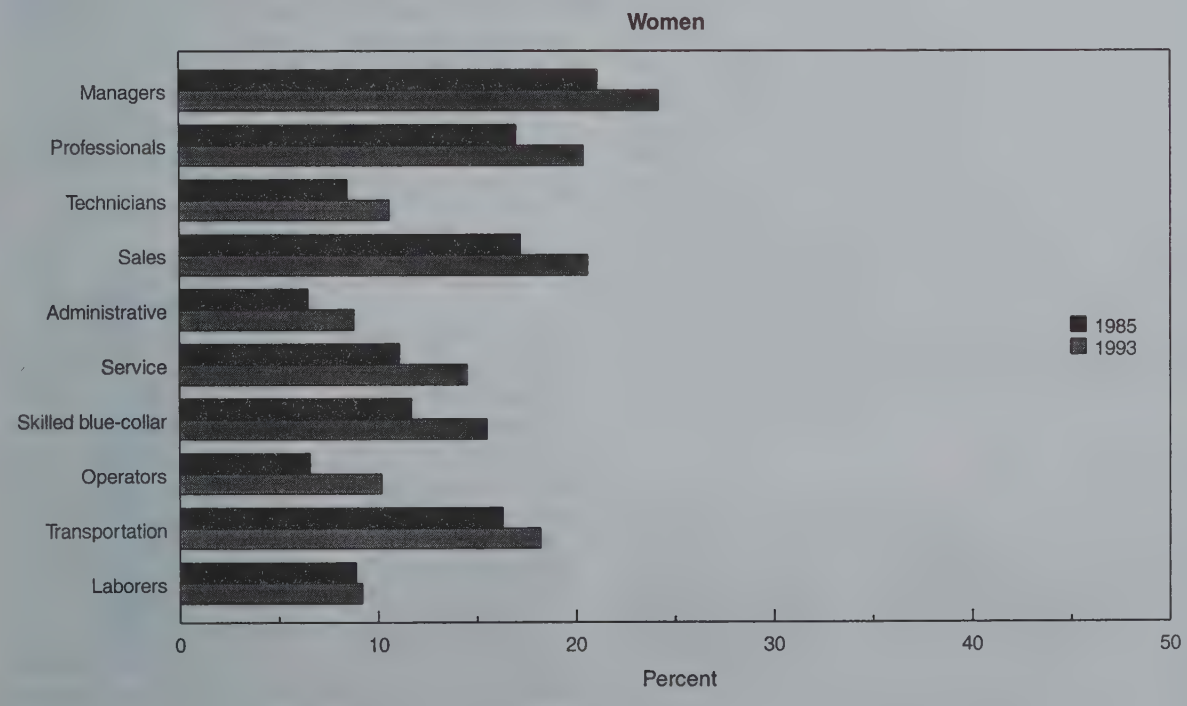



**Table 3. Percent distribution of persons at work by class of worker and hours of work, 1976 and 1993 annual averages**

| Class of worker | Hours of work | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 to 34 hours | 35 to 39 hours | 40 hours | 41 to 48 hours | 49 hours or more |
| **1976** | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural workers[1]: | | | | | |
| Wage and salary | 24.5 | 7.3 | 44.6 | 10.6 | 13.0 |
| Self-employed | 27.4 | 4.4 | 22.8 | 9.0 | 36.4 |
| Agricultural workers | 30.7 | 4.8 | 14.4 | 8.2 | 42.0 |
| **1993** | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural workers[1]: | | | | | |
| Wage and salary | 24.0 | 6.7 | 40.3 | 10.6 | 18.5 |
| Self-employed | 30.9 | 4.9 | 23.3 | 7.0 | 33.8 |
| Agricultural workers | 29.4 | 4.9 | 22.3 | 7.6 | 35.8 |

[1] Excludes unpaid family workers.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

workweeks *in every occupation* for both men and women—shown as the within-occupation shift effect.

## Self-employed and agricultural workers

Although a growing share of nonagricultural wage and salary workers have long workweeks, most still have a workweek that is fairly close to 40 hours. In contrast, the majority of the nonagricultural self-employed worked either very short or very long workweeks. (See table 3.) The proportion of the nonagricultural self-employed who worked at least 49 hours per week declined between 1976 and 1993, although it is still nearly double that for nonagricultural wage and salary workers. The share who worked part time (1 to 34 hours per week), on the other hand, rose. Unlike the trend for men, who comprise the majority of the self-employed, the proportion of self-employed women who work longer workweeks has increased since the mid-1970s, and the share working 1 to 34 hours per week has declined. As with the self-employed, agricultural workers are heavily concentrated at both ends of the hours distribution. The share of these workers in the 49-hours-or-more group declined substantially over the 1976–93 period, as the share working exactly 40 hours rose.

## Annual work hours

So far in this article, it has been shown that the change in the average length of the workweek has been quite small since the mid-1970s, although a growing proportion of workers are putting in very long workweeks. But rephrasing the question from "What has been the trend in the length of the workweek?" to the broader "What has been the trend in hours at work over an entire year?" brings in additional variables that may identify more dramatic shifts. Indeed, data on annual work hours, rather than the average workweek, most often are used in inter-country comparisons of work hours. This allows for the differences in vacation time allowed and used among, say, Germany, Japan, and the United States to be factored into the work-hour discussion.

In addition to the length of the typical workweek, two other factors that can affect the total number of hours worked per year are the extent to which people worked at all during a particular year, and the total number of weeks that they worked during the year. In the previous calculation of average weekly hours, only persons who had worked were included. If an individual did not work at all, he or she was "out of scope"—that is, the individual was in neither the numerator nor the denominator of the average weekly hours calculation. Yet, we know that changes have taken place in the amount of time during the year that workers are spending on the job. BLS analysts reported that work activity is becoming less seasonal (that is, it is more likely to be year round), and this finding is consistent across industries and demographic groups.[15] Data collected each March in the CPS also show that U.S. workers, particularly women, have increasingly been working year round, as shown in chart 5. Indeed, more dramatic than any shift toward either full- or part-time work has been the trend toward year-round employment.

The following formula may be used to calculate the average number of hours a worker spends on the job during the year:

$$\text{Average annual hours at work} = NAW*AWH*52/NWY$$

where *NAW* is the number at work in an average week; *AWH* is average weekly hours at work; and *NWY* is the number at work during the year.

The aggregate number of hours worked during a *week* is the product of the number of persons at work in an average week (an annual average) and their average hours at work per week. This product is then multiplied by 52 weeks to obtain an estimate of the aggregate number of hours worked during the *year*. The divisor—the number at work at any time during the year—was obtained from the "work experience" questions asked each March in the CPS supplement.[16] In those questions, survey respondents are asked to recall their work activity during the previous calendar year, including the number of weeks in which they worked, as well as their usual

hours. Thus, aggregate hours worked during all of 1993, for example, obtained from the basic monthly CPS, would be divided by the number of persons who worked at all in 1993, obtained from the March 1994 survey. This produces an excellent measure of average hours worked for each worker during the year. A time series has been constructed from 1976 to 1993 for both men and women. The employment-based series show the effect of changes in the share of the population working and the extent of their work activity during the year on work hours. (See chart 6.)

Annual hours at work rose steadily for women until the late 1980s, when the rate of growth slowed slightly. The lack of sensitivity to business cycles during the early 1980s is somewhat surprising given that women, like men, are subject to cyclical swings in unemployment, a major determinant of the number of weeks worked during the year. As shown in chart 6, men work more hours than women during the year both because men work longer average workweeks, and because they are more likely to work year-round. Since the mid-1970s, however, men's annual hours have risen much less than women's, and appear to be more sensitive to the business cycles.

As shown in the following tabulation, employed women worked an average of nearly 20 percent more in 1993 than in 1976, adding 233 hours to their average work year. But as was shown with the weekly hours data, the age distribution of the working population changed substantially over this period; a much smaller share are now in the older and younger age groups, for which both the length of the workweek and the number of weeks worked tend to be relatively low. Adjusting for this age shift modestly reduces the 1976–93 change. Men's hours, after age-adjustment, were up 3 percent over the period, while women's were up 15 percent.[17]

| | *Men* | *Women* |
|---|---|---|
| | *(In thousands)* | |
| Average annual work hours: | | |
| 1976 | 1,805 | 1,293 |
| 1993 | 1,905 | 1,526 |
| 1976–93 change | +100 | +233 |
| Age-adjusted change | +62 | +193 |

These calculations still leave one important trend identified earlier unaccounted for: the change in the likelihood that an individual worked at all during the year. Over the 1976–93 period, men became less likely to work, largely due to earlier retirements, expansion of the Social Security disability program, increased school enrollments, and an increase in wives' employment. By contrast, women became far more likely to work over the period. (See chart 7.) Hence, using the population as the denominator in an annual hours calcula-

**Chart 5. Work schedules of women aged 25 to 54, 1976 and 1993 annual averages**

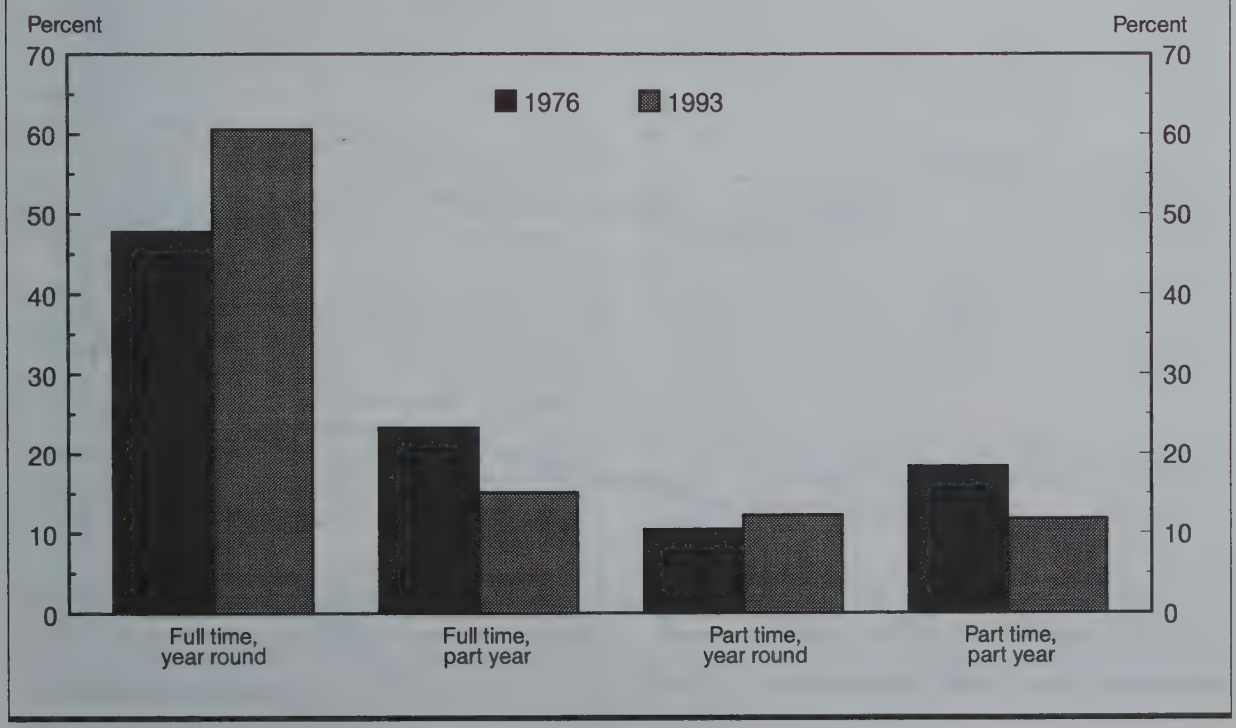
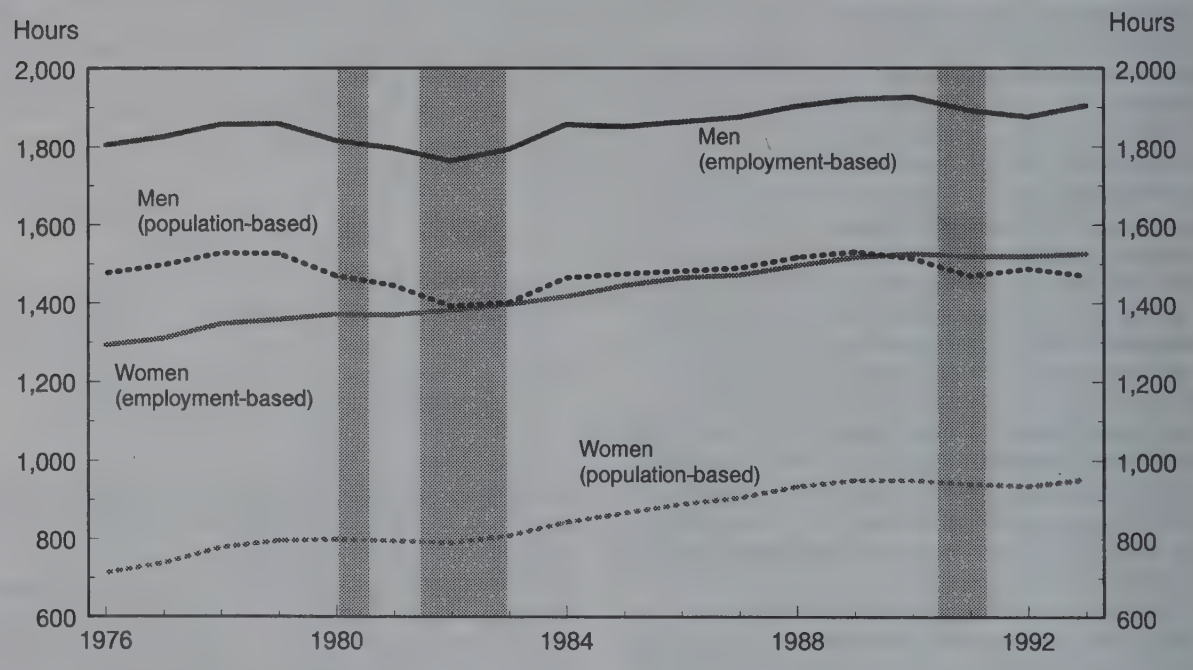
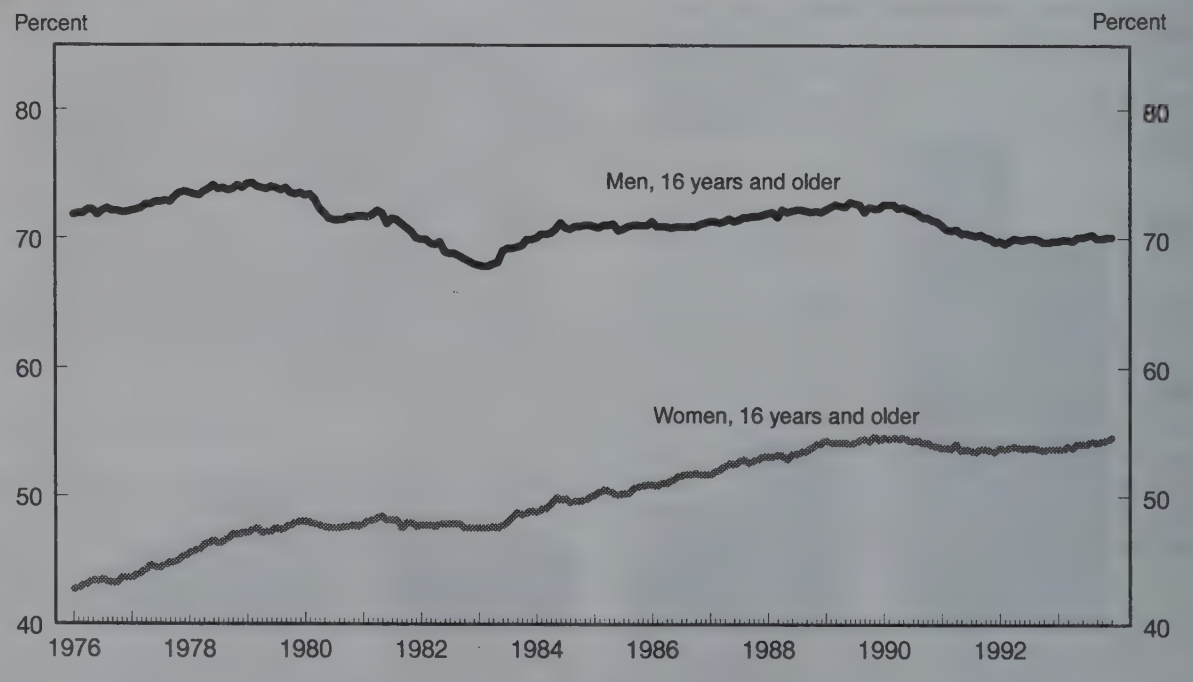


**Chart 6.** Average annual hours at work for men and women, 1976–93




NOTE: Shaded areas indicate recessions.

**Chart 7.** Employment–population ratios for men and women, annual averages, 1976–93



tion, rather than the number of persons who worked, should affect the change in hours between 1976 and 1993 considerably.

The population-based estimates shown in chart 6 were computed using the same numerator as in the equation above, but with the civilian noninstitutional population used as the denominator, instead of all those who worked. The population-based series for men showed no net change in annual hours worked since the mid-1970s. In fact, the slope of this line is essentially flat, in contrast to the employment-based series, because men, on average, have become somewhat less likely to work at all over time. For women, the population-based series is at a much lower level than the employment-based series. The increase, though, has been quite large, particularly on a percentage basis. Allocated across the population of women aged 16 and over, each individual worked a third more hours per year in 1993 than in 1976.

Looking at the more homogeneous (in terms of work schedules) group of 25- to 54-year-olds has two advantages: it avoids the need to age-adjust the data, and it eliminates the younger and older workers—the two groups with particularly low annual hours—from the calculation. For women in this age group, average hours per year rose *45 percent* over the 1976–93 period, from 888 to 1,290. For men in this group, by contrast, the average was virtually unchanged, at just over 1,900 hours. (See footnote 17.)

## Summary

This article examined trends in working hours in the United States between 1976 and 1993 using the Current Population Survey, a large, representative national sample of households from which comparable data can be obtained for a long period of time. The survey estimates suggest that the average length of the workweek for most groups has changed little since the mid-1970s, although the distribution of work hours has changed. A noteworthy difference between the 1970s and the 1990s is the increase in the share of persons who are working very long workweeks—that is, those who are exceeding the "standard" of 40 hours by more than a full 8-hour day. This increase is pervasive across occupations, and the long workweek itself seems to be associated with high earnings and certain types of occupations.

More dramatic has been the increase in the work *year*, a measure more commonly used in inter-country comparison. For example, on an annual basis, Americans tend to work more during the year than most Europeans, but less than the Japanese. American women's increasing likelihood of working at all, and, when they do, to work year round, also has had a notable effect on the number of hours that they work during the course of the year. In contrast, men's work hours have changed little, on net, since the mid-1970s. □

## Footnotes

[1] See Peyton K. Elder and Heidi D. Miller, "The Fair Labor Standards Act: changes of four decades," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1979, pp. 10–16.

[2] See Randy E. Ilg, "The nature of employment growth, 1989–95," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1996, pp. 29–36, for a discussion of the industries and occupations that experienced job growth in recent years.

[3] This trend analysis ends in 1993 due to the introduction of a redesigned Current Population Survey (CPS) in January 1994. The new CPS asked different questions to obtain average hours data than the pre-1994 survey, rendering the data not strictly comparable. See the appendix for a discussion of the effects on hours of changes in the CPS. Data for 1995 are presented, however, in the overall description of between-group differences in work hours.

[4] An additional limitation of the Current Employment Statistics survey, the Bureau of Labor Statistics employer-based survey most commonly used for average workweek data, is that the universe is restricted to private nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls. The excluded groups—agricultural workers, the self-employed, and many supervisory and professional workers—tend to have very different levels of work hours than do those who are covered.

[5] The Current Population Survey is a monthly survey of 50,000 (at present) households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Another source of data on worktime comes from time diaries. This approach is discussed in John P. Robinson and Ann Bostrom, "The overestimated workweek? what time diary measures suggest," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1994, pp. 11–23.

[6] This restricted group is presented because those excluded—nonagricultural self-employed and agricultural workers—have very different workweeks. Those differences are discussed later in the paper. In addition, the workweek decisions are conceptually very different for the self-employed than they are for "employees," who must match their own preferences with those of employers.

[7] Marital-status data are for all workers in nonagricultural industries, not just wage and salary workers.

[8] In 1993, full-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural industries worked an average of 43.4 hours a week, about 4 hours longer than the average for all nonagricultural workers that age. The long-term trend in the workweek for full-time workers is similar to that for all workers, that is, fluctuating with the business cycle.

[9] To "age-adjust" the length of the workweek, first the age distributions of men and women at work in 1976 were applied to the 1993 employment total for each gender to generate a new 1993 distribution. Aggregate hours then were computed by multiplying the new employment figures for each age by the average hours worked in 1993. The aggregate hours for the age groups were then summed individually by sex to get total aggregate hours for men and women. These totals were then divided by male and female employment in 1993 to obtain an age-adjusted workweek that uses the age distribution of 1976 and the age-specific hours worked in 1993.

[10] Hours data for nonstudents were available only for 20- to 24-year-olds. In 1979, their average workweek was 40.4 hours, compared to 39.7 hours in 1993.

[11] Diane E. Herz, "Work after early retirement: an increasing trend among men," April 1995, *Monthly Labor Review*, pp. 13–20. This article includes a discussion of several possible reasons for the increased work activity among pension recipients.

[12] The data shown in chart 3 are for men but the relationship applies to women as well.

[13] Earnings data presented are for full-time (35 hours or more a week), wage and salary workers. Earnings data are not available for self-employed workers.

[14] These dates were selected because the occupational classification system used prior to the early 1980s was quite different from the one put into place in the CPS in 1983. Data beyond 1993 were affected by the redesign of

the CPS introduced in January 1994. The end of each year selected is more than 2 years after the end of the prior recession, so estimates of change should not be influenced by the business cycle. These data do include the self-employed.

[15] See Leo G. Rydzewski, William G. Deming, and Philip L. Rones, "Seasonal employment falls over the past three decades," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1993, pp. 3–14.

[16] Such an estimate cannot be derived from the basic monthly CPS.

[17] The basic CPS data include a break in the population (and employment) series between 1989 and 1990. Data from 1990 forward have been adjusted to 1990 census estimates, adjusted for the undercount. March work experience data, however, have not been so revised. Thus, a slight inconsistency exists between the numerator and denominator in the average annual hours calculation when pre- and post-1990 data are used. The effect on the data is minimal, particularly when long-term comparisons such as the 17-year period used here are made. See Robert J. McIntire, "Revisions in Household Survey Data Effective February 1996," *Employment and Earnings*, March 1996, pp. 8–14, for a discussion of the revisions to the population series.

## Appendix: Changes in the CPS questionnaire concerning hours worked

Current Population Survey (CPS) data for January 1994 and forward are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the questionnaire and collection methodology. The principal reasons for the redesign were to obtain more accurate information on the labor market in general, and to expand the use of computer technology in the data collection process. Among the questionnaire changes were alterations to the questions on the number of hours actually worked during the reference week. The questions were modified to help respondents recall the exact number of hours they worked on their main job in the prior week. This appendix describes the differences in the questions asked to obtain hours-at-work data in the old and new surveys. In general, the changes emphasized the importance of precision in recalling the prior week's work activity, but do not alter the concept of hours at work.

In an effort to obtain more precise hours-at-work data, respondents to the new CPS have, since January 1994, first been told that the following questions focus on the exact number of hours they worked in the prior week. They then are asked if they lost or took off any hours from their jobs for any reason in the prior week. If yes, they are queried about the number of hours. Respondents also are asked if they worked extra hours at their job that they do not usually work, and if so, how many. It is only after these prompts are completed that respondents are asked how many hours they actually worked at their main jobs, and in addition, for multiple jobholders, how many hours they actually worked at their other jobs.

Prior to 1994, the questions asked to obtain data on actual hours, and their ordering, were slightly different. (See questions, below.)

**Table A–1. Percent distribution of persons at work by sex and hours of work, 1993 and 1994 annual averages**

| Characteristic | 1993 | 1994 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Men** | 100.0 | 100.0 | — |
| 1 to 4 hours | .4 | .7 | 0.3 |
| 5 to 14 hours | 2.6 | 2.4 | –.2 |
| 15 to 29 hours | 8.1 | 8.4 | .3 |
| 30 to 34 hours | 5.7 | 6.3 | .6 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 4.5 | 5.3 | .8 |
| 40 hours | 41.1 | 37.1 | –3.9 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 12.1 | 14.3 | 2.2 |
| 49 hours or more | 25.5 | 25.5 | –.1 |
| **Women** | 100.0 | 100.0 | — |
| 1 to 4 hours | .8 | 1.1 | .4 |
| 5 to 14 hours | 5.1 | 5.4 | .3 |
| 15 to 29 hours | 16.5 | 17.3 | .9 |
| 30 to 34 hours | 9.8 | 10.2 | .4 |
| 35 to 39 hours | 9.2 | 10.2 | 1.0 |
| 40 hours | 39.4 | 35.1 | –4.3 |
| 41 to 48 hours | 8.8 | 10.3 | 1.6 |
| 49 hours or more | 10.5 | 10.3 | –.3 |

NOTE: Detail may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

Data on actual hours were obtained by first asking the number of hours worked at all jobs in the previous week. The respondents then were asked about taking time off and working extra hours. The onus was placed on the interviewer to correct the original answer of hours worked, if necessary, based on responses to these questions. Also, nothing in the interview communicated the importance of precision to the respondent. In the pre-1994 survey, hours data were collected for all jobs combined.

Comparing the new and old CPS data suggests that the recall strategy associated with the new questionnaire does provide more accurate data on actual hours. (See table A–1.) For instance, the proportion of persons who reported working exactly 40 hours per week—a common, almost reflex, response—declined substantially between 1993 and 1994 for both men and women. In fact, this decrease was nearly as great as the cumulative effect of the long-term downward trend between 1976 and 1993. In addition, during the 1976–93 period, the share of survey respondents reporting that they had worked between 35 and 39 hours or 41 and 48 hours was unchanged. In 1994, with the revised questions, the share reporting hours in these two groups rose from the 1993 levels, indicating that respondents now were giving different, and apparently more precise, answers to the questions on hours actually worked.

The following questions were used to obtain data on actual hours worked in the new and old CPS:

| New CPS | Old CPS |
|---|---|
| Lead-in: Now I have some questions about the exact number of hours you worked last week. | How many hours did you work last week at all jobs? |
| Last week, did you lose or take off any hours from (work/your main job), for any reason such as illness, slack work, vacation, or holiday? | Did you lose any time or take any time off last week for any reason such as illness, holiday, or slack work? |
| (If yes) How many hours did you take off? | (If yes) How many hours did you take off? |
| Last week, did you work any overtime or extra hours (at your main job) that you do not usually work? | Did you work any overtime or at more than one job last week? |
| (If yes) How many additional hours did you work? | (If yes) How many extra hours? |
| So, for last week, how many hours did you actually work at your (main) job? | (Interviewers are instructed to correct original answer if lost time was not already deducted or if extra hours were not included.) |
| (For multiple jobholders) Last week, how many hours did you actually work at your other job(s)? | |

# Gender differences in occupational employment

*Substantial differences in occupational employment by gender still remain; the degree of these differences varies according to several factors, such as educational attainment and age*

Barbara H. Wootton

The differences in employment distributions of women and men within occupations have been, and continue to be, a prominent feature of the labor market.[1] Past research has indicated a high degree of difference that remained fairly constant from the early 1900s up until about 1970.[2] The 1970s were a watershed period in occupational desegregation, as indicated by significant declines in measures of occupational differences.[3] The advances of the women's movement, the enactment of laws prohibiting sex discrimination, increases in female enrollment in higher education and professional schools, the steady increase in women's labor force participation, and reductions in gender stereotyping in both education and employment all contributed to this trend. Women continued to make inroads into male-dominated occupations in the 1980s, although the pace of change slowed.[4]

This analysis seeks to update past research on occupational differences between the sexes by evaluating trends over the past two decades, particularly during the period from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. It includes an overview of current patterns of the gender distribution of employment within occupations and the ways in which they have changed over the past two decades.[5] This is followed by an analysis of aggregate levels of occupational differences using a summary measure—the dissimilarity or difference index. Finally, there is a discussion of the change in gender-dominated jobs.

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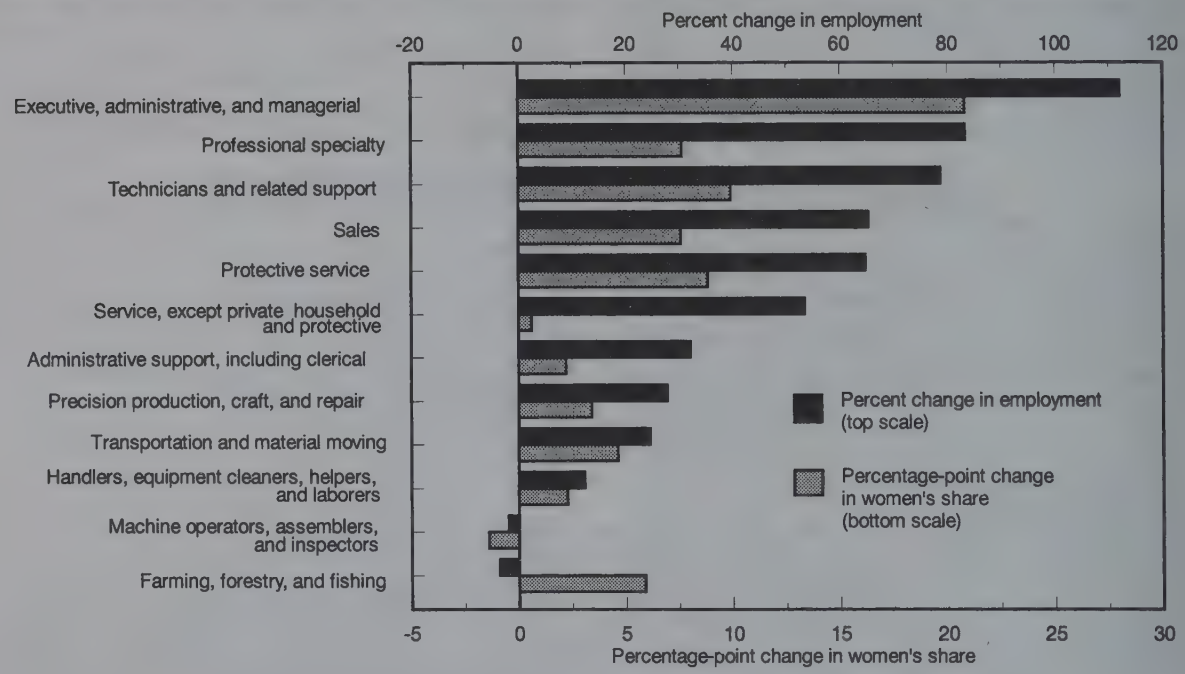
## Differences and trends

The degree to which the jobs that women and men hold differ, reflecting a number of factors including: the amount and types of education that workers have completed; the types of jobs that have expanded or declined; personal preferences; societal attitudes about gender roles, which can affect both the kind of work that men and women choose and how family responsibilities enter into work decisions; and, in some cases, discrimination. Data that are available for broad occupational groups for the past two decades clearly indicate two major points.[6] First, the gender distribution of many occupations has shifted substantially. Second, despite these shifts, women and men still tend to be concentrated in different occupations: women are highly overrepresented in clerical and services occupations, for example, while men are disproportionately employed in craft, operator, and laborer jobs.

Women generally have moved most rapidly into those occupational groups in which employment has been expanding over the past two decades. (See chart 1.) This is not surprising; because there is a greater demand for workers in faster growing occupations, growth could lower barriers to entry, such as gender discrimination.[7] During 1975 to 1995, overall job growth was fastest among managers and professionals and slowest among machine operators, helpers and laborers, and farming occupations. Over this period, women increased their representation sig-

**Chart 1. Change in total employment and in women's share of employment between 1975 and 1995 by occupation**




nificantly among managerial and professional specialty occupations: in 1995, women accounted for 43 percent of managerial and related employment, nearly double their share in 1975 (22 percent); and women's share of employment in professional occupations also rose over this period, from 45 percent to 53 percent. By contrast, women made few gains in employment share among a number of occupations that posted little or even negative growth during this period. For example, among operators, fabricators, and laborers, women's share of employment remained unchanged between 1975 and 1995, at 24 percent. (See table 1.)

Currently, women and men are most equally represented among managers and professionals; in 1995, women held about half of such jobs. (See table 1.) Employment of technicians and sales occupations also was about evenly split between women and men. Gender differences were still pronounced, however, among workers in other major occupational groups. For example, women held 4 out of 5 administrative support jobs. Women also were represented heavily in services occupations, particularly private household occupations (in which they accont for 96 percent of employment) and service occupations, except private household and protective services (65 percent). Men, by comparison, were much more likely than women to work in the precision production, craft, and repair occupational group—which includes construction trades—holding 9 out of 10 such jobs in 1995. Men also continued to account for the large majority of employment in protective service (84 percent); farming, forestry, and fishing (80 percent); and operating, fabricating, and laboring occupations (76 percent).

Because large occupational categories can mask underlying differences in employment by gender, it is important to examine data for more detailed occupations, even within aggregate groups that employ comparable proportions of men and women. Within professional specialties, for example, 93 percent of registered nurses and 84 percent of elementary school teachers employed in 1995 were women, compared with 3 of 10 computer systems analysts and scientists and fewer than 1 of 10 engineers. Differences were less pronounced among workers in managerial occupations, as women accounted for 40 percent to 60 percent of employees in most managerial jobs; at the extremes, however, 6 percent of construction inspectors were women, compared with 80 percent of medicine and health managers. The most pronounced differences in occupational employment by gender occurred in precision production, craft, and repair occupations—in 1995, for example, only 1 percent each of auto mechanics and carpenters were women. Differences by gender also were large among salesworkers. While women accounted for 1 of every 2 sales employees overall, they made up 83 percent of apparel sales personnel, but only 31 percent of persons selling securities and financial services.

The distributions of men and women among specific occupations in 1995, while still very different from one another, were much less so than 20 years earlier. The tabulation below highlights some selected occupations and shows the degree to which women's share of employment changed—or did not—over the 1975–95 period. Women have made substantial inroads into some areas, such as financial management and law, but by 1995, they still rarely worked as carpenters or mechanics.

| | *Proportion female* | |
|---|---|---|
| *Occupation* | *1975* | *1995* |
| Automobile mechanics | 0 | 1 |
| Cashiers | 87 | 79 |
| Carpenters | 1 | 1 |
| Computer systems analysts | 15 | 30 |
| Engineers | 1 | 8 |
| Financial managers | 24 | 50 |
| Lawyers | 7 | 26 |
| Physicians | 13 | 24 |
| Police and detectives | 3 | 14 |
| Registered nurses | 97 | 93 |
| Social workers | 61 | 68 |
| Teachers, college and university | 31 | 45 |
| Teachers, elementary | 85 | 84 |
| Waiters and waitresses | 91 | 78 |

## Measuring occupational differences

To examine occupational differences between women and men over time and by various characteristics such as education and age, analyses typically employ a summary measure of occupational differences called the dissimilarity or difference index.[8] The index measures the degree of difference in the distributions of two groups (here, women and men) across occupations. Values range from 0 to 100, with the difference index denoting the percent of men or women who would have to change occupations in order for the employment distribution of each sex to be identical, which is the same as achieving representation in each occupation that is equivalent to their share of total employment. Put another way, because women make up about 46 percent of employed persons, the index indicates the proportion of women who would need to switch occupations in order for women to hold 46 percent of employment in every occupation.

For example, if all women and men were employed in only two occupations, engineering and law, and half of women were engineers and half were lawyers, while 20 percent of men were engineers and 80 percent were lawyers, the difference index would be:

$$1/2\{|(50-20)| + |(50-80)|\} = 30$$

That is, 30 percent of women would need to switch from engineering to the law or 30 percent of men would need to make the reverse switch in order for there to be perfect occupational integration.[9]

## Extent of occupational differences

The difference index can be used to examine aggregate differences in the gender distribution within occupations both over

**Table 1. Women as a proportion of the total employed by occupation, annual averages, 1975 and 1995**

[Numbers in thousands]

| Occupation | 1975 employed | | 1995 employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total women | Percent women | Total | Percent |
| Total | 85,846 | 39.6 | 124,900 | 46.1 |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 17,996 | 34.8 | 35,318 | 48.0 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 8,105 | 21.9 | 17,186 | 42.7 |
| Professional specialty | 9,891 | 45.3 | 18,132 | 52.9 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 25,259 | 61.3 | 37,417 | 64.4 |
| Technicians and related support | 2,187 | 41.5 | 3,909 | 51.4 |
| Sales occupation | 9,147 | 41.9 | 15,119 | 49.5 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 13,925 | 77.2 | 18,389 | 79.5 |
| Service occupation | 11,582 | 61.0 | 16,930 | 60.0 |
| Private household | 1,183 | 97.5 | 821 | 95.5 |
| Protective service | 1,359 | 7.1 | 2,237 | 15.9 |
| Service, except private household and protective | 9,040 | 64.4 | 13,872 | 65.0 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 10,584 | 5.5 | 13,524 | 8.9 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 16,658 | 24.4 | 18,068 | 24.3 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 8,062 | 38.7 | 7,907 | 37.3 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 4,154 | 4.8 | 5,171 | 9.5 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 4,442 | 16.9 | 4,990 | 19.1 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 3,777 | 14.0 | 3,642 | 19.9 |

NOTE: Data for 1995 are not directly comparable with data for 1975 because they reflect a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS) and incorporate 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. For additional information, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994" *Employment and Earnings* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1994).

time and by various characteristics at one point in time. The following section describes trends in this summary measure of occupational difference over the 1985–95 period, followed by a discussion of how the index varied by educational attainment, age, and race and ethnicity in 1995.

*Changes over time.* As measured by the difference index using the most detailed occupational categories, the level of occupational difference declined from 58.1 in 1985 to 53.5 in 1995, a decline of 4.6 percentage points.[10] (See table 2.) This compares with estimated declines of 8.5 points in the 1970s,[11] and 6.5 points from 1980 to 1990.[12] The rate of occupational desegregation through the mid-1990s thus appears to have been somewhat slower than the pace seen during the 1970s and 1980s.

*Education.* In general, the higher the level of education attained, the smaller the occupational differences between the sexes. Using more aggregate occupational categories,[13] the difference index for the total of all education levels was 46 in 1995.[14] College graduates had a lower degree of occupational gender differences (37.2) than did high school graduates (52.3). (See table 3.) Those college graduates with doctoral (20.2) or professional degrees (18.2) had even lower levels of differentiation. The highest level of occupational difference occurred among those possessing an occupational associate degree (61.1); within this group, women tended to be concentrated in health-related and clerical occupations, while men were concentrated in precision production and operator occupations.

*Age.* The level of occupational gender differentiation varies by age, though not nearly as much as by education.[15] (See table 4.) For workers aged 25 and older, occupational differentiation in 1995 was lowest for the 25- to 34-year age group (53.5), and higher for each successively older 10-year age cohort, with those over age 65 having the highest level (60.9). These findings correspond with what one might expect; that is, that there is less occupational difference between the sexes for younger age cohorts who should be benefiting from increases in the educational attainment of women over the last several decades, improvements in equality of employment opportunities due to changes in the law, and changes in societal attitudes about gender roles. Occupational differences among teens and young adults were slightly higher than those for persons in their prime working years (ages 25 to 54), perhaps reflecting greater occupational differences among younger workers who may not yet have completed all of their education.[16]

*Race and ethnicity.* Occupational differences between the sexes do not differ greatly when calculated by race and ethnic origin. In 1995, blacks had the lowest degree of occupational differentiation by gender, with an index value of 52.9, followed by whites, 54.1, and Hispanics, 56.0.

**Table 2. Difference index of occupational employment for men and women 16 years and older, 1985–95**

| Year | Difference index [1] |
|---|---|
| 1985 | 58.1 |
| 1986 | 57.6 |
| 1987 | 57.0 |
| 1988 | 56.1 |
| 1989 | 55.5 |
| 1990 | 55.0 |
| 1991 | 55.1 |
| 1992 | 55.4 |
| 1993 | 54.2 |
| 1994 | 53.8 |
| 1995 | 53.5 |

[1] Derived from 1985–95 annual averages.

## Decomposing trends

Part of the decline in occupational differences between women and men can be attributed to changes in the mix of occupations—for example, relatively faster growth of occupations that are more integrated in terms of gender composition. Another factor is that shifts have occurred in the gender composition of employment within particular occupations—for example, women's increasing employment share in managerial occupations. As the following tabulation shows, changes in the difference index can be decomposed into (1) changes attributable to shifts in the occupational mix of the economy ("occupation mix effect") and (2) changes attributable to the distribution of men and women within occupations ("gender composition effect"), and (3) an interaction effect between the two components.[17]

| *Cause of change* | *Change* | *Percent* |
|---|---|---|
| Total | –4.72 | 100 |
| Changes in occupational mix | –1.90 | 40 |
| Changes in gender composition | –3.07 | 65 |
| Interaction | 0.25 | –5 |

Decomposing the change in the difference index indicates that the majority (65 percent) of the decline in occupational segregation between 1985 and 1995 can be attributed to changes in the gender composition within occupations. The proportion of the decline due to this factor was slightly less than in the 1970s and the 1980s.[18] Changes in the occupational mix accounted for 40 percent of the decline in segregation between 1985 and 1995, somewhat more than in the 1970s and 1980s,[19] and the interaction effect accounted for the balance of the difference.

## Who changed jobs?

Integration of individual occupations can result from women entering predominantly male occupations or men entering female-dominated occupations. Studies of the 1970s and early 1980s indicate that most of the decline in occupational difference occurred from the expansion of already integrated occupations and from women's movement into predominantly male occupations, with very little contribution from men's entry into female-dominated occupations.[20] The following section examines changes in the gender composition of occupations in more detail to determine whether this continued to be the case between 1985 and 1995.

One way to look at the difference between occupational employment patterns of women and men is to analyze the extent to which women and men are concentrated in occupations that employ predominantly one sex. First, one must determine criteria for what constitutes a "female" or "male" occupation. Such a determination is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. Some analysts have defined such occupations as those in which employment consists of 80 percent or more of one sex;[21] others have used more than 70 percent as the cutoff.[22]

In 1985, 48 percent of women were employed in female-dominated occupations, defined as occupations in which women made up 80 percent or more of employment; by 1995, this proportion had dropped to 38 percent.[23] (See chart 2.) The proportion of women employed in "male" occupations, analogously defined, was little changed at 5 percent in 1985 and 4 percent in 1995. As chart 2 shows, there was a large increase in the proportion of women employed in occupations in which women made up 60 to 80 percent of employment.

Over the past decade, shifts in the distribution of male occupational employment among male- and female-dominated occupations show patterns similar to those for women. Employment of men in occupations that were more than 80 percent male declined from 50 percent in 1985 to 41 percent in 1995. (See chart 3.) The proportion of men employed in female-dominated occupations was about unchanged, at 4 percent in 1985 and 3 percent in 1995. Men's employment share increased most in occupations in which employment was 60 percent to 80 percent male.

The previous section of this analysis thus indicates that much of the decline in occupational segregation between 1985 and 1995 occurred as a result of both women's and men's employment shifting from occupations dominated by one sex to more integrated occupations. Next, we analyze disproportionate shifts in the gender composition of specific occupations from 1985 to 1995.[24]

Determining what constitutes "disproportionate" change is another somewhat arbitrary decision. One criterion that has been used in the past, and that is adopted in this analysis, is to use twice the increase in women's share of total employment over the period examined.[25] Between 1985 and 1995, for example, women's share of employment increased by 2 percent; thus, we consider there to have been a disproportionate shift in occupational employment if women's share of an occupation increased by 4 percent or more.

As shown in table 5, a wide range of predominantly male occupations (here defined as occupations in which 1985 employment was 60 percent or more male), became more integrated over the decade as the female share of employment increased disproportionately. Women made disproportionate employment gains in a number of managerial and related occupations, including financial managers, purchasing managers, marketing managers, and inspectors and compliance officers. Some of the occupations with disproportionate gains in women's share of employment, however, were already dominated by women in 1995. These included medicine and health managers and personnel, training, and labor relations specialists.

Among professional occupations, women's employment share rose among a wide range of occupations—from architects to physicians to clergy to athletes. Women also increased their

**Table 3. Difference index of occupational employment for men and women 25 years and older by educational attainment, 1995**

| Educational attainment | Difference index[1] |
|---|---|
| Total | 46.1 |
| Less than high school | 49.0 |
| High school graduate, no college | 52.3 |
| Some college, no degree | 48.9 |
| Associate degree | |
| Occupational[2] | 61.1 |
| Academic | 49.5 |
| College graduates, total | 37.2 |
| Bachelor's degree | 38.9 |
| Master's degree | 37.3 |
| Professional degree | 18.2 |
| Doctoral degree | 20.2 |

[1] Derived from 1995 annual averages.
[2] This category includes associate degree programs that prepare a person to work in a specific occupation.

**Table 4. Difference index of occupational employment for men and women, by age, 1995**

| Age | Difference index[1] |
|---|---|
| Total, 16 years and older | 53.5 |
| 16 to 19 years | 55.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 55.4 |
| 25 to 34 years | 53.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 54.7 |
| 45 to 54 years | 55.3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 59.5 |
| 65 years and older | 60.9 |

[1] Derived from 1995 annual averages.

**Chart 2.** **Distribution of female employment among occupations employing varying concentrations of women, 1985 and 1995**

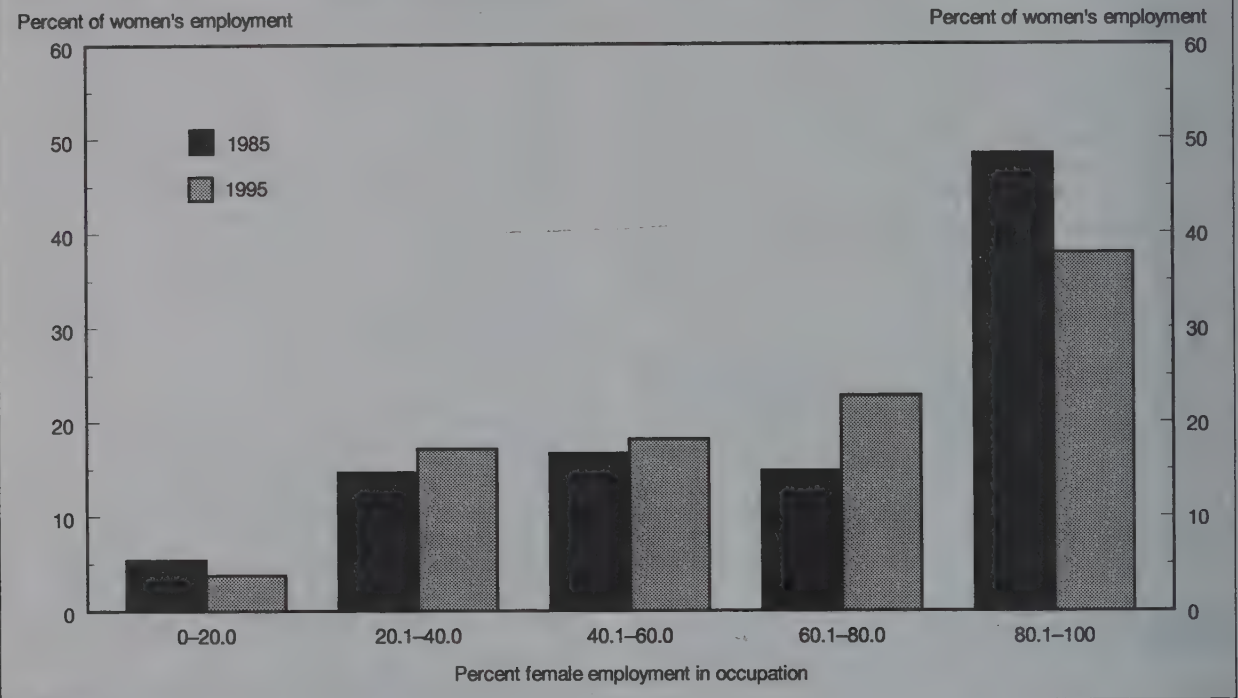



**Chart 3.**

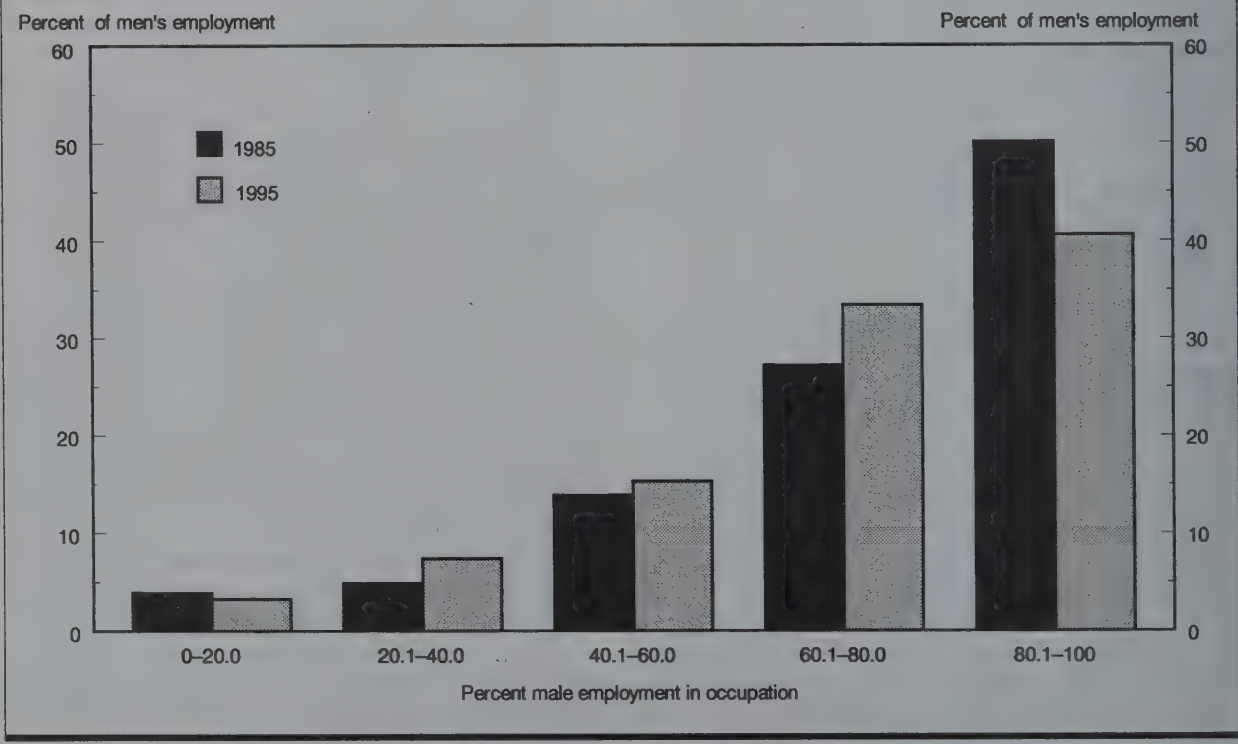


**Table 5. Occupations in which women's representation increased disproportionately between 1985 and 1995**

| Occupation | Women as a percent of total employment | | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985 | 1995 | 1985–95 |
| Total employed, 16 years and older | 44.1 | 46.1 | 2.0 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial: | | | |
| Managers, medicine and health | 59.2 | 79.9 | 20.7 |
| Purchasing managers | 24.4 | 41.5 | 17.1 |
| Financial managers | 35.7 | 50.3 | 14.6 |
| Personnel and labor relations managers | 44.5 | 58.5 | 14.0 |
| Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations | 23.8 | 35.7 | 11.9 |
| Administrators, education and related fields | 48.2 | 58.7 | 10.5 |
| Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction | 22.9 | 32.2 | 9.3 |
| Officials and administrators, public administration | 40.7 | 49.8 | 9.1 |
| Managers, properties and real estate | 41.0 | 49.8 | 8.8 |
| Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists | 56.5 | 65.1 | 8.6 |
| Accountants and auditors | 44.1 | 52.1 | 8.0 |
| Buyers, wholesale and retail trade, except farm products | 48.7 | 56.3 | 7.6 |
| Underwriters and other financial officers | 48.0 | 53.2 | 5.2 |
| Professional specialty: | | | |
| Technical writers | 35.6 | 53.9 | 18.3 |
| Economists | 34.5 | 50.3 | 15.8 |
| Counselors, educational and vocational | 55.9 | 68.3 | 12.4 |
| Chemists, except biochemists | 21.0 | 31.9 | 10.9 |
| Teachers, college and university | 35.2 | 45.2 | 10.0 |
| Public relations specialists | 48.7 | 57.9 | 9.2 |
| Psychologists | 50.4 | 59.2 | 8.8 |
| Architects | 11.3 | 19.8 | 8.5 |
| Lawyers | 18.1 | 26.4 | 8.3 |
| Physicians | 17.2 | 24.4 | 7.2 |
| Recreation workers | 67.5 | 74.7 | 7.2 |
| Musicians and composers | 30.3 | 37.3 | 7.0 |
| Designers | 51.1 | 57.6 | 6.5 |
| Pharmacists | 29.8 | 36.2 | 6.4 |
| Authors | 48.0 | 54.2 | 6.2 |
| Clergy | 6.0 | 11.1 | 5.1 |
| Athletes | 20.5 | 25.3 | 4.8 |
| Operations and systems researchers and analysts | 34.9 | 39.1 | 4.2 |
| Industrial engineers | 10.9 | 14.9 | 4.0 |
| Technicians and related support: | | | |
| Biological technicians | 43.2 | 50.0 | 6.8 |
| Legal assistants | 75.6 | 80.0 | 4.4 |
| Sales: | | | |
| Insurance sales | 27.7 | 37.1 | 9.4 |
| Supervisors and proprietors | 31.2 | 38.9 | 7.8 |
| Securities and financial services sales | 24.6 | 31.3 | 6.7 |
| News vendors | 30.7 | 35.8 | 5.1 |
| Administrative support, including clerical: | | | |
| Mail carriers, postal service | 17.2 | 31.9 | 14.7 |
| Supervisors, distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks | 20.6 | 34.6 | 14.0 |
| Production coordinators | 48.6 | 58.5 | 9.9 |
| Stenographers | 85.9 | 95.1 | 9.2 |
| Statistical clerks | 75.4 | 84.3 | 8.9 |
| Supervisors, financial records processing | 69.8 | 77.4 | 8.9 |
| Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators | 65.9 | 73.9 | 8.0 |
| Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks | 25.5 | 32.5 | 7.0 |
| Dispatchers | 47.9 | 54.1 | 6.2 |
| Bill and account collectors | 66.3 | 72.2 | 5.9 |
| Expediters | 61.9 | 67.2 | 5.3 |
| Payroll and timekeeping clerks | 86.8 | 90.9 | 4.1 |
| Service: | | | |
| Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers | 8.2 | 16.3 | 8.1 |
| Waiters' and waitresses' assistants | 40.1 | 46.2 | 6.1 |
| Bartenders | 47.9 | 53.5 | 5.6 |
| Janitors and cleaners | 29.4 | 35.0 | 5.5 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair: | | | |
| Optical goods workers | 45.9 | 54.1 | 8.2 |
| Data processing equipment repairers | 10.4 | 15.2 | 4.8 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | | | |
| Machine feeders and offbearers | 32.4 | 46.0 | 13.6 |
| Stock handlers and baggers | 22.1 | 28.2 | 6.1 |
| Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators | 3.1 | 7.1 | 4.0 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing: | | | |
| Farmers | 14.2 | 27.1 | 12.9 |
| Animal caretakers, except farm | 58.2 | 66.5 | 8.3 |
| Farm managers | 11.2 | 15.7 | 4.5 |

NOTE: Data are based on 1985 and 1995 annual averages. Excludes occupations with a total employment base of less than 50,000, as well as miscellaneous or broad occupational categories that cannot be more specifically identified.

employment share among economists, lawyers, musicians and composers, and college and university teachers. Absent from the list of professional occupations in which women experienced disproportionate gains over the decade were many scientific and technical occupations such as engineers, computer scientists, and technicians. Among predominantly male scientific occupations, disproportionate female gains were limited to chemists, with small gains also for industrial engineers and operations and systems researchers and analysts.

Between 1985 and 1995, women made gains in a few traditionally male sales occupations such as securities and financial services and insurance sales. Women increased their employment share in few male-dominated service occupations, such as protective services occupations. They also made little headway among precision production, craft, and repair occupations—experiencing small share increases only among data processing equipment repairers and optical goods workers — and among operating and fabricating occupations.

Among administrative support occupations, women's employment share increased among the traditionally male postal clerks category. But the female share of employment also increased for a number of clerical occupations that already were dominated by women (for example, payroll and timekeeping clerks, insurance adjusters, and statistical clerks).

Men were less likely than women to experience disproportionate shifts in employment toward occupations that predominantly employed women. (See table 6.) This is consistent with findings from past research, covering the periods 1970–80 and 1980–88;[26] however, men made disproportionate gains into more predominantly female occupations between 1985 and 1995 than they had during earlier periods. These occupations included some health-related occupations (respiratory therapists and health aides, except nursing), as well as data-entry keyers, waiters and waitresses, sales counter clerks, electrical equipment assemblers, and textile sewing machine operators.

**Table 6. Occupations in which men's representation increased disproportionately between 1985 and 1995**

| Occupation | Percentage of men | | Change, 1985–95 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985 | 1995 | |
| Total employed, 16 years and older | 55.9 | 53.9 | –2.0 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial: | | | |
| Respiratory therapists | 35.7 | 39.9 | 4.2 |
| Technicians and related support: | | | |
| Computer programmers | 65.7 | 70.5 | 4.8 |
| Sales: | | | |
| Sales counter clerks | 27.8 | 34.3 | 6.5 |
| Sales occupations, other business services | 52.8 | 59.0 | 6.2 |
| Salesworkers, furniture and home furnishings | 49.0 | 54.7 | 5.7 |
| Salesworkers, other commodities | 25.4 | 29.9 | 4.5 |
| Administrative support, including clerical: | | | |
| Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers | 50.8 | 59.1 | 8.3 |
| Data-entry keyers | 9.3 | 17.1 | 7.8 |
| Computer operators | 33.5 | 39.5 | 6.0 |
| Order clerks | 21.2 | 25.9 | 4.7 |
| Service: | | | |
| Health aides, except nursing | 14.4 | 24.0 | 9.6 |
| Waiters and waitresses | 16.0 | 22.3 | 6.3 |
| Food counter, fountain, and related occupations | 20.5 | 25.2 | 4.7 |
| Kitchen workers, food preparation | 25.2 | 29.3 | 4.1 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair: | | | |
| Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers | 28.2 | 34.0 | 5.8 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers: | | | |
| Molding and casting machine operators | 64.8 | 74.8 | 10.0 |
| Punching and stamping press machine operators | 70.9 | 78.7 | 7.8 |
| Winding and twisting machine operators | 22.1 | 29.9 | 7.8 |
| Hand packers and packagers | 34.8 | 41.1 | 6.3 |
| Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators | 37.4 | 42.9 | 5.5 |
| Textile sewing machine operators | 9.2 | 14.3 | 5.1 |
| Packaging and filling machine operators | 39.9 | 44.1 | 4.2 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing: | | | |
| Farmworkers | 76.7 | 81.9 | 5.2 |

NOTE: Data are based on 1985 and 1995 annual averages. Excludes occupations with a total employment base of less than 50,000, as well as miscellaneous or broad occupational categories that cannot be more specifically identified.

OCCUPATIONAL DIFFERENCES between women and men continued to decline between 1985 and 1995, although at a somewhat slower rate than during the 1970s and the 1980s. Changes in the gender composition within occupations accounted for a larger share of the decline in occupational segregation during 1985 to 1995 than did changes in the occupational mix of the work force. Employment in many specific occupations became less dominated by one sex, although the gender concentration of some specific jobs increased over the period. Nevertheless, substantial differences in occupational employment by gender still remain, and the degree of these differences varies by several factors such as educational attainment and age. □

## Footnotes

[1] See, for example, Francine D. Blau and Marianne A. Ferber, *The Economics of Women, Men, and Work* (Englewood Cliffs, NJ, Prentice-Hall, 1986); and Barbara F. Reskin and Heidi I. Hartmann, *Women's Work, Men's Work: Sex Segregation on the Job* (Washington, National Academy Press, 1986).

[2] See David A. Cotter, Joann M. DeFiore, Joan M. Hermsen, Brenda M. Kowalewski, and Reeve Vanneman, "Occupational Gender Desegregation in the 1980s," *Work and Occupations*, February 1995, pp. 3–21.

[3] Barbara F. Reskin and Patricia A. Roos, eds., *Job Queues and Gender Queues* (Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1990), p. 16; and Jerry A. Jacobs, "Long-term trends in occupational segregation by sex," *American Journal of Sociology*, July 1989, pp. 160–73.

[4] See Cotter and others, "Occupational Gender Desegregation in the 1980s"; and Mary C. King, "Occupational segregation by race and sex, 1940–1988," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1992, pp. 30–37.

[5] The data used in this article are annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 50,000 households, conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS has the benefit of providing the most current data available, as well as consistency in source over time. Some prior research has compared census data for one point in time to CPS data for another point in time (see, for example, King, "Occupational segregation by race and sex, 1940-1988"), which can be problematic because these sources can show different occupational distributions for the same year. See Suzanne M. Bianchi and Nancy F. Rytina, "The decline in occupational sex segregation during the 1970s: Census and CPS comparisons," *Demography*, 1986, vol. 23, pp. 79–86, note 2. Also, since 1983, relatively few changes have been made to the occupational classification system used in the CPS, providing comparability for nearly all of the detailed occupational categories over the period examined.

[6] Technological and organizational changes create new kinds of jobs and affect the structure of existing jobs. These changes are reflected in revisions to the occupational structures used to collect data, making detailed comparisons over long periods difficult. Thus, comparable CPS data for detailed occupational categories are not available prior to 1983; comparisons of broader occupational groups can be made back to 1972.

[7] See, for example, Judith Fields and Edward N. Wolff, "The Decline of Sex Segregation and the Wage Gap, 1970–80," *The Journal of Human Resources*, Fall 1991, pp. 608–22 (finding that high employment growth within an occupation is a major factor associated with declines in gender segregation, particularly for male-dominated occupations).

[8] The index is calculated as follows: $D.I. = 1/2(\Sigma |x_i - y_i|)$,

where $x_i$ is the percentage of working women employed in occupational category $i$, and $y_i$ is the percentage of men employed in the same occupation $i$. See O.D. Duncan and B. Duncan, "A methodological analysis of segregation indexes," *American Sociological Review*, 1955, vol. 20, pp. 210–17.

[9] The appeal of the index is both that it is widely used and that its meaning is fairly intuitive. A limitation of the index, and of other measures of occupational difference, is apparent when trying to compare levels of segregation over time. Changes to the occupational classification structure over time may result in an index that overstates or understates the degree of change. In this article, we focus the analysis on the 1985 to 1995 period, because there were only a handful of changes to the CPS classification structure during that time. Numerous changes to the occupational structure implemented in the CPS in 1983 make it problematic to extend the analysis back prior to that time.

A different problem that exists for the analysis, regardless of the period, is that a number of occupational categories—"not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) and "miscellaneous" categories—consist of an unknown, heterogeneous mix of jobs. One option would be to exclude these groupings from the analysis because they are not "true" occupational categories; however, this would result in a reduction of the number of occupational categories examined from 501 to 438 and a loss of about 15 percent of total employment from the analysis. For this reason, and because the gender makeup of these categories typically is similar to that for specific related occupations, these categories were included in the index calculation.

[10] The indexes for each year from 1985 through 1995 show a slow downward trend, with little change between 1991 and 1992. This puts to rest any apprehension that the introduction of 1990 changes to the census occupational structure into the 1992 CPS would alter trends in the data.

[11] Bianchi and Rytina, "The decline in occupational sex segregation, " table 2, p. 81. This figure is from census data. Using CPS data for 1972 and 1982, Bianchi and Rytina find a decline in the difference index of 7.4 percent.

[12] Cotter and others, "Occupational Gender Desegregation," p. 13. This figure (6.5 points) is based on the full 1980 census and the 1990 census 5- percent Public Use Microdata Samples.

[13] Difference indexes by educational attainment were calculated using less aggregated occupational categories than those used in the other calculations in this article because they were the most detailed data available. There are 45 of the less aggregated or "intermediate" occupational categories. Also, the occupational data by educational attainment are based on persons aged 25 and older—those most likely to have completed their education.

[14] The difference index is sensitive to the level of occupational aggregation or number of occupations examined. In general, finer levels of definitions generate a higher index, unless the gender distribution within each of these finer categories is identical to the broader occupational grouping. Because the index by educational attainment was calculated using 45 intermediate-level occupations, the total for all educational levels in 1995 was somewhat lower (46) than the total index using the 501 most-detailed level occupations (53.5).

[15] Difference indexes were calculated using detailed-level occupational categories.

[16] These findings differ from the findings of Holden and Hansen with regard to the 1970s. They concluded that occupational differences

level of education. Women aged 16 to 19 tend to hold a disproportionate employment share of salesworkers, apparel; cashiers; secretaries; receptionists; clerks; waitresses; food counter, fountain, and related occupations; child care workers; and early childhood teacher's assistants. Men aged 16 to 19, by contrast, tend to be disproportionately employed as cooks; janitors and cleaners; truckdrivers; farmworkers; groundskeepers; and various laborers and handlers.

[17] See Francine D. Blau and Wallace F. Hendricks, "Occupational segregation by sex: trends and prospects," *The Journal of Human Resources*, 1979, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 197–210, at pp. 199–200. To decompose the change over time, the 1995 difference index is standardized on the 1985 occupational structure. The occupational mix effect represents the change in the difference index that would have occurred had the gender composition of each occupation remained constant between 1985 and 1995. The gender composition effect represents the change in the difference index that would have resulted had the occupational employment structure remained constant over time.

[18] See Bianchi and Rytina, "The decline in occupational sex segregation," table 2, p. 81. This study found the composition effect responsible for 75 percent of the decline in occupational segregation during the 1970s. Also see Cotter and others, "Occupational Gender Desegregation," table 3, p. 14, which attributed 71 percent of the decline during the 1980s to the composition effect.

[19] Bianchi and Rytina, "The decline in occupational sex segregation"; and Cotter and others, "Occupational Gender Desegration."

[20] See Reskin and Roos, *Job Queues and Gender Queues*, p. 16; and Bianchi and Rytina, "The decline in occupational sex segregation," p. 82.

[21] Suzanne M. Bianchi and Nancy F. Rytina, "Occupational change, 1970–1980," Paper prepared for the Population Association of America, Minneapolis, May 1984 (cited in Reskin and Roos, *Job Queues and Gender Queues*, p. 6).

[22] Rachel A. Rosenfeld and Kenneth I. Spenner, "Occupational sex segregation and women's early career job shifts," *Work and Occupations*, November 1992, pp. 424–49, at p. 429.

[23] However, if one were to use a 70-percent concentration as the cutoff for "female" occupations, the proportion of women employed in such occupations would edge down only slightly from 57 percent in 1985 to 55 percent in 1995. Similarly, if a 60-percent cutoff were used, the share of women's employment in female-dominated occupations would edge down from 63 percent in 1985 to 61 percent in 1995. These differing results are not surprising because, as mentioned in the text, the share of women's employment increased most over the decade in occupations composed of 60 percent to 80 percent women.

[24] Occupational titles that encompassed heterogeneous jobs (n.e.c., miscellaneous, and "all other" categories) were excluded from this analysis because such categories are not analytically meaningful. Occupations with a small sample base (estimates of less than 50,000) also were excluded because of their large associated sampling error.

[25] See Reskin and Roos, *Job Queues and Gender Queues*, pp. 16–20.

[26] Reskin and Roos, *Job Queues and Gender Queues*, p. 21.

# The work schedules of low-educated American women and welfare reform

*Low-educated employed mothers have a higher prevalence of working nonstandard hours and days, nonfixed daytime schedules, and weekends than do their more educated counterparts; thus, welfare reform will have to consider improving the fit between the availability of child care and these working mothers' schedules*

Harriet B. Presser
and
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In 1996, the President signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, initiating a major reform of the U.S. welfare system. Researchers and policymakers, regardless of their political disposition, are unclear as to what the consequences of the new law will be for various demographic groups—the working poor, single mothers, minorities, and others, be they currently on welfare or not. This article examines the work schedules of low-educated employed mothers in the United States, with an eye toward pointing to a potential problem that needs to be considered when one assesses the feasibility of reform. Our analysis produces several interesting conclusions: (1) less educated mothers are more likely to work a nonstandard schedule than are other women; (2) the main reason they work such schedules relates to the occupations in which they work; and (3) these occupations will probably grow in the future. Given that formal day care, which these women often require in order to be gainfully employed, is less available at the nonstandard times they work, a direct implication of our findings is that, if low-educated women on welfare are to be encouraged to take jobs similar to those of other low-educated women, then their "off-hours" child care needs will have to be attended to.

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## Related research

Previous national studies have shown that employment during nonstandard hours and days, among both men and women, as well as parents and nonparents, is by no means uncommon.[1] Although data on trends are not available, a rising prevalence of such work is assumed from the growth of the service economy, which in turn is linked to the increasing employment of women and the aging of the population. As more and more women are employed during the daytime, the demand for nondaytime and weekend services increases, because women are less available to shop during the daytime and on weekdays. Increasingly, family members are eating out and purchasing other homemaking services that previously would have been performed during the day by full-time housewives. Moreover, the rise in families' real income resulting from the growth of dual-earner couples has heightened the demand for recreation and entertainment during evenings, nights, and weekends. And finally, the aging of the population has increased the demand for medical services over a 24-hour day, 7 days a week.

One microlevel analysis of the determinants of employment during nonstandard hours and days produced several findings.[2] First, such nonstandard schedules are pervasive throughout the occupational hierarchy, but are most evident in service occupations and in personal service industries. In addition, the likelihood of working these times is greater the less education a person has. These results obtain for both men and women, although there are gender differences in the relevance of family factors, even when con-

trolling for various employment and background characteristics. For example, being married reduces women's, but not men's, likelihood of employment during nonstandard hours, and the presence of children affects women's, but not men's, hours and days of employment. Among women, those with preschool-aged children are almost 1½ times more likely to work nonstandard hours than are women without children, whereas women with school-aged children are only nine-tenths as likely to work such hours as are childless women.

The relatively great likelihood of employment during nonstandard hours among mothers with preschool-aged children raises the question of whether such employment is an accommodation to child care needs. If this is the case, then working at nonstandard times may be a preference for many low-educated mothers, facilitating their employment. Research has shown that when two-earner married couples work different (but not rotating) shifts, virtually all fathers are the principle providers of child care when mothers are employed.[3] Moreover, many grandmothers work "split shifts" with their daughters to provide child care, especially when the daughters are not married.[4] That child care is an important consideration is evident by the fact that about one-third of mothers of young children working nonstandard schedules give this as their major reason for working other than daytime.[5]

Still, two-thirds of women report reasons other than child care as paramount. Clearly, these employed women have made child care arrangements, even though their main reason for working nonstandard schedules is unrelated to child care. Based on other research, we would expect them to rely disproportionately on spouses, grandmothers, and other informal networks to provide the child care they need.[6]

There is a body of literature on the extent to which problems of child care availability constrain women's employment, without regard to their work schedule behavior. It is estimated that about 10 percent to 20 percent of nonemployed American mothers with young children do not seek employment because of child care availability and affordability problems.[7] In addition, about 20 percent to 25 percent of employed mothers would work more hours if they did not experience child care constraints.[8] Problems of child care availability are undoubtedly especially great for mothers who work—or have an opportunity to work—late hours and weekends, particularly low-income mothers.[9]

For mothers who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), child care problems can keep them from moving off welfare. In one study of such recipients, 60 percent reported that a lack of child care prevented them from participating in work programs.[10] Child care constraints, including the need for subsidies, also are critical to continuing one's employment.[11] That such constraints can push many mothers into poverty is suggested by a multivariate analysis of urban mothers in Los Angeles.[12] This study shows that the odds of living in poverty are more than twice as great when nonemployed parents (mothers or fathers) report having concerns about child care that keep them from looking or applying for jobs than when nonemployed parents report no such concerns.

In sum, related research on the determinants of working nonstandard schedules among employed Americans and the relevance of family characteristics to those schedules shows that children are an important consideration for low-educated mothers in determining their employment schedules; overall, however, such research is sparse. This article is a first look at the determinants of working nonstandard schedules, including family characteristics, specific to low-educated employed mothers.

## Description of sample

Our analyses are based on the May 1991 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a nationally representative monthly survey of about 58,000 households in the United States, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census primarily to estimate the extent of unemployment in the Nation. The May 1991 CPS included a supplement with questions on work schedules for all first and second jobs. We drew a subsample of all civilian women aged 18 to 34 with a high school education or less, with at least one child under age 14, who had at least one job for pay the previous week, and whose primary job (the one in which they worked the most hours) was in a nonagricultural occupation.[13]

Our main sample is thus employed women aged 18 to 34 with a high school education or less and at least one child under 14 at home. The number of respondents with these characteristics on the work schedule variables is 2,862 and represents about 5.4 million persons. This number is reduced to 2,671, representing about 5.0 million persons, when we focus on low-educated mothers with values on *all* variables under consideration in the later multivariate analyses. For comparative purposes, we also present data on the broader sample of all employed women aged 18 to 34 with children under age 14 (5,033; 4,934 with complete work schedule data), all employed women with children under age 14 (9,511; 9,307), and all employed women regardless of education, age, or motherhood status (27,845; 27,254).

## Work schedule measures

We consider two dimensions of work schedule behavior: whether the person was employed nonstandard *hours* and whether the person was employed nonstandard *days*. For the 3.7 percent of low-educated employed women aged 18 to 34 with a child under 14 (6.0 percent of all employed women) who hold multiple jobs, these hours and days relate to the principal job; that is, they refer to the job in which women worked the most hours during the reference week. The work hours of those employed are grouped into specified shifts as follows:[14]

*Fixed day*: At least half the hours worked during most days the previous week falling between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.

*Fixed evening*: At least half the hours worked during most days the previous week falling between 4 P.M. and midnight.

*Fixed night*: At least half the hours worked during most days the previous week falling between midnight and 8 A.M.

*Irregular day*: Usually an irregular schedule, as determined by the employer, with at least half the hours worked the previous week falling between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.

*Irregular evening or night*: Usually an irregular schedule, as determined by the employer, with at least half the hours worked the previous week falling between 4 P.M. and 8 A.M.

*Irregular, no hours given*: Usually an irregular schedule, but whether the hours fall mostly in the day, evening, or night cannot be determined.

*Rotating*: Schedules changing periodically from days to evenings or night.[15]

We define persons as working standard hours when they worked fixed day schedules the previous week; all other hours are regarded as nonstandard, including irregular days.[16]

Workdays are categorized as to whether specific weekday and weekend combinations were worked the previous week. (See table 1, stub.) Nonstandard workdays are Saturday, Sunday, or variable days (which may or may not include weekends; this cannot be determined from the CPS response category, "days vary.")

## Work schedule behavior

What kind of work schedules are characteristic of low-educated employed American mothers aged 18 to 34? Specific to the reference week, we can see from table 1 that about three-fourths (75.8 percent) work fixed daytime hours, and almost two-thirds (65.2 percent) work weekdays only. When measures on hours and days are combined, we see that only slightly more than one-half (56.7 percent) of low-educated employed mothers work a "standard," fixed daytime schedule during weekdays only—and close to one-half do not. Moreover, about one-sixth of the women (15.8 percent) work both nonstandard hours *and* weekends.

Comparing columns in the table, we observe that low-educated employed women aged 18–34 with children under age 14 are more likely to work nonstandard schedules—in terms of both hours and days—than are their counterparts who have some education beyond high school. Then, comparing the first group of mothers with (1) all employed mothers under age 35 who have children under age 14, (2) all mothers with children under age 14, regardless of education, and (3) all employed women regardless of motherhood status suggests that, while

**Table 1. Percent distribution[1] of employment schedules for selected groups of women, May 1991**

| Employment schedule | Employed women, 18–34 years, with children under 14,— | | | All employed women with children under 14 | All employed women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With a high school education or less | With more than a high school education | Total | | |
| Hourly shift: | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Fixed day | 75.8 | 78.8 | 77.1 | 80.3 | 80.1 |
| Fixed evening | 12.2 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| Fixed night | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Irregular day | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Irregular evening or night | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Irregular shift, no hours given | .7 | .4 | .6 | .6 | .7 |
| Rotating shift[2] | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Weekly schedule: | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Monday to Friday only | 65.2 | 69.7 | 67.1 | 68.9 | 68.1 |
| Some or all days during weekend | 16.6 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 |
| Varying days | 18.3 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 16.4 |
| Combined schedule: | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Fixed daytime, weekdays only | 56.7 | 64.0 | 59.8 | 62.3 | 62.2 |
| Other than fixed daytime, weekdays only | 8.4 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Fixed daytime with at least some weekend | 19.1 | 14.8 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.0 |
| Other than fixed daytime, plus weekend | 15.8 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 13.9 |
| *N* | 2,862 | 2,072 | 4,934 | 9,307 | 27,254 |

[1] Percentages are weighted, *N*'s are not weighted.
[2] Includes a small number of women with 24-hour shifts: 1 among the less educated mothers, none among the more educated mothers, 4 among all women with children under 14, and 26 among all women.

a low education and a younger age may enhance the likelihood of working a nonstandard schedule, whether one is a mother does not appear to have this effect.

## Occupations and work schedules

A highly relevant source of variation in work schedule behavior is the occupations that people hold. Based on prior research, we expect many of the service occupations to show relatively high percentages of nondaytime and weekend work. This has special relevance for the female labor force, because women are disproportionately in the service sector and are crowded into relatively few occupations compared to men.[17] This crowding is particularly evident when we focus on employed women aged 18 to 34 with at most a high school education and with children under 14 years of age. Close to half (45.9 percent) of such women fall into 15 occupations, listed in table 2; indeed, one-quarter are in the top five occupations.[18]

Exceptionally high proportions of women in many of the 15 occupations listed in the table work nonstandard hours (in fixed nonday, rotating, or irregular shifts) and nonstandard days (weekends or variable days). While this is not true of the first occupation listed, secretaries, it does hold for the next three occupations: about two-fifths of our sample of employed mothers who are cashiers, two-fifths who are nursing aides, orderlies, or attendants, and close to one-half of all waitresses work both nonstandard hours *and* nonstandard days. In addition, the table shows higher-than-average rates of those working both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days among cooks, supervisors and proprietors in sales occupations, and hairdressers and cosmetologists. Maids (other than those in private households) have high rates of working nonstandard days, but not nonstandard hours. In sum, young, low-educated mothers are quite likely to be in occupations with relatively high rates of working nonstandard times.

## Reasons for working nonstandard times

Do women with children actually prefer working nonstandard times, given other scheduling considerations or pay incentives, or do they work these times because they have no other alternative? The 1991 CPS includes a question as to why respondents worked other than a fixed day shift (but not why they worked weekends). The responses are shown in table 3.

We see that only about two-fifths (38.2 percent) of women give reasons related to either child care or the care of other family members for working nonstandard hours; the figure is closer to one-third (35.7 percent) for those with a high school education or less. Further, when we compare the percentages giving the reasons shown in the category of all women aged 18 to 34 with children under age 14 with the percentages in the subcategory of those women in the same age group with children under age 14 and with a high school education or less, we see little difference in distribution by reason, suggesting that education is not a significant source of variation in why women work nonstandard hours.

**Table 2. Percent distribution[1] in common occupations of women aged 18–34 with a high school education or less and with children under 14, and percent in these occupations working nonstandard schedules, May 1991**

| Rank | Occupation | *N* | Percent in occupation | Percent in occupation working— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Nonstandard hours | | Nonstandard days | | Both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days |
| | | | | Fixed, other than day | Rotate, irregular hours | Any weekend | Days vary | |
| | All women 18–34 with a high school education or less and with children under 14 | 2,862 | 100 | 15.1 | 9.1 | 16.6 | 18.3 | 15.8 |
| 1 | Secretaries (no stenographers) | 217 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| 2 | Cashiers | 182 | 6.1 | 27.5 | 20.8 | 29.9 | 41.2 | 39.5 |
| 3 | Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants | 127 | 4.5 | 34.5 | 10.8 | 21.5 | 52.2 | 41.4 |
| 4 | Waitresses | 110 | 3.8 | 37.3 | 20.0 | 42.7 | 37.6 | 49.2 |
| 5 | Child care workers, except private household | 103 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 5.2 |
| 6 | Bookkeepers and accounting and auditing clerks | 98 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 7.9 | .7 |
| 7 | Cooks | 66 | 2.2 | 11.7 | 14.2 | 24.9 | 42.1 | 20.7 |
| 8 | Receptionists | 59 | 2.1 | 5.7 | .0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| 9 | Textile sewing machine operators | 55 | 2.1 | 1.8 | .0 | .5 | 2.3 | .0 |
| 10 | Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations | 55 | 2.1 | 10.3 | 15.8 | 36.9 | 33.7 | 24.9 |
| 11 | Hairdressers and cosmetologists | 56 | 2.1 | 8.9 | 19.6 | 61.3 | 14.9 | 18.6 |
| 12 | Maids | 58 | 2.0 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 24.0 | 39.5 | 13.1 |
| 13 | Assemblers | 45 | 1.9 | 28.1 | .0 | .3 | 3.0 | .3 |
| 14 | Janitors and cleaners | 49 | 1.7 | 45.1 | 4.7 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 9.7 |
| 15 | Packaging and filling machine operators | 39 | 1.5 | 26.2 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 7.1 |

[1] Percentages are weighted; *N*'s are not weighted.

Table 3. Percent distribution[1] of self-reported main reason for working a fixed evening, night, rotating, or irregular shift, women aged 18–34 with children under 14, May 1991

| Main reason for working nonstandard shift | All women aged 18–34 with children under 14 | Women aged 18–34 with high school education or less and with children under 14 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Youngest child under age 5 | Youngest child 5–13 | Married | Not married |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Better child care arrangements | 26.9 | 26.8 | 30.7 | 18.3 | 31.0 | 19.1 |
| Better arrangements for care of other family member(s) | 11.3 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 11.2 | 4.6 |
| Allows time for school | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| Better pay | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 5.2 |
| Could not get any other job | 5.3 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 8.0 |
| Requirement of the job | 37.2 | 39.7 | 35.2 | 49.5 | 37.6 | 43.6 |
| Other | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| No response | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 7.2 |
| *N* | 1,084 | 664 | 453 | 211 | 434 | 230 |

[1] Percentages are weighted; *N*s are not weighted.

Limiting the analysis to the low-educated mothers, however, and comparing those in this category whose youngest child is less than 5 years with those whose youngest child is between 5 and 13, inclusive, and those who are married with those who are not, we see substantially different distributions by age of youngest child and marital status. Far more women with children under age 5 (30.7 percent), as distinct from those whose youngest child is between 5 and 13 (18.3 percent), report "better child care arrangements" as their main reason for working nonstandard hours. Because formal child care is rarely available during those hours (or on a variable-hours basis), the implication is that informal care—including the sharing of child care with spouses or with one's own or a spouse's parents who are employed different hours—may be a motivating factor for a significant minority of women who work nonstandard hours, particularly when their children are of preschool age. The relevance of the availability of a spouse for such sharing of child care is evidenced by the fact that 31.0 percent of married mothers give "better child care" as their main reason for working nonstandard hours, compared with just 19.1 percent of nonmarried mothers. Also, married mothers report a higher percentage of working nonstandard hours because of better arrangements for the care of other family members—which may in large part be because they assume more responsibility than nonmarried mothers do for the care of other family members, including their husbands.

The reasons "allows time for school" and "better pay" are more frequently reported by nonmarried than married mothers, but for both are not nearly as commonly reported as family-related reasons. Taking these three categories of reasons together, we see that for two-fifths of low-educated women, working nonstandard schedules is a preference that accommodates other demands in their lives.

The most frequent reason reported, however, relates to "requirement of the job." This is by far the most common response for women with school-aged children and for unmarried mothers; more than one-half of the women in each of these categories gave it or "could not get another job" as the reason they worked nonstandard times. For all low-educated mothers, 46 percent gave one or the other of the two reasons. Thus, it appears that many low-educated mothers, regardless of their specific family characteristics, view their employment during nonstandard hours primarily as an accommodation to labor market needs, and not as a personal preference.

## Multivariate analysis

Recognizing that, for some mothers, working nonstandard schedules fits their personal needs while for others it does not, we turn to the issue of how influential their personal characteristics are as determinants of their work schedule behavior, after controlling for differences in job characteristics. Table 4 presents a multivariate analysis of this issue, distinguishing the determinants of working nonstandard hours, working nonstandard days, and working both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days—the most complex of all work schedules. The figures in the table are odds ratios derived from logistic regressions; a ratio of unity means equal likelihood relative to the omitted category, less than this means a lower likelihood, and more indicates a greater likelihood. (For operational definitions of the variables used in the regressions, see exhibit 1.)

We see in table 4 that, net of job characteristics, marriage for low-educated mothers significantly decreases the likelihood of working nonstandard hours, nonstandard days, and both: married mothers are, respectively, 32 percent, 21 percent, and 39 percent less likely to do so than nonmarried mothers. However, having more than one child and having a child under age 5 increase the likelihood of working nonstandard schedules

**Exhibit 1. Operational definitions and ranges of variables used in regression**

| Variable | Definition and range |
|---|---|
| **Dependent variables** | |
| Nonstandard hours | Whether respondent works an evening, nighttime, rotating, or irregular shift, compared with working a fixed daytime shift, 0–1 |
| Nonstandard days | Whether respondent works at least some days on the weekend or has workdays that vary, compared with working a fixed schedule during Monday through Friday, 0–1 |
| Nonstandard hours and days | Whether respondent works nonstandard hours and nonstandard days, compared with working a fixed daytime shift or a fixed Monday-through-Friday schedule, 0–1 |
| **Independent variables** | |
| Marital status | Married spouse present, compared with never married or formerly married (separated, divorced, or widowed) , 0–1 |
| Age | Age in years, 18–34 |
| Age squared | Square of age in years, 324–1,156 |
| Years of school | Years of school completed, 0–12 |
| Race-ethnicity | Four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic other race or ethnicity; non-Hispanic whites are comparison group, 0–1 |
| Number of children | Number of own children under 14 living in household, 1–7 |
| Youngest child under 5 | Whether own youngest child is less than 5 years old, 0–1 |
| Full time | Whether the number of hours worked at all jobs totals 35 or more per week, 0–1 |
| Has more than one paid job | Whether employed in more than one job last week (all data refer to job in which respondent worked most hours), 0–1 |
| Private sector/self-employed | Whether respondent works in the private sector or is self-employed, compared with working for the government, 0–1 |
| Industry | Six groups: extractive, transformative, distributive services, producer services, social services, and personal services; distributive services are comparison group, 0–1 |
| Occupation | Twenty categories: 14 detailed occupations and 6 grouped categories; secretaries are comparison group, 0–1 |

for the sample of mothers. An additional child significantly increases the odds of working nonstandard days by 17 percent and is also associated (although not with any statistical significance) with higher odds of working nonstandard hours and of working both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days. Having a child under age 5 significantly increases the odds of working nonstandard hours by 69 percent and of working both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days by 35 percent. (It is not a significant determinant of working nonstandard days.)

Whereas some family characteristics are statistically significant determinants of working nonstandard schedules, most of the other demographic determinants—age, years of school completed, and race or ethnicity—are not. Exceptions are that, compared with whites, blacks are 27 percent less likely and Hispanics are 35 percent less likely to work weekends, and Hispanics are 42 percent less likely to work both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days.[19]

Table 4 also shows that job characteristics other than occupation are significant determinants of work schedule behavior for these low-educated mothers: those who work part time (less than 35 hours a week) are roughly 2 to 3 times as likely to work a nonstandard schedule (hours, days, or both) as those who work full time. With regard to industrial sector, employment in a personal service industry significantly in-

**Table 4.** Odds ratios of working nonstandard hours, nonstandard days, or both, for employed women aged 18–34 with a high school education or less and with children under 14 years, according to selected characteristics, May 1991

| Selected characteristics | Nonfixed hours other than day | Some or all of weekend | Nonstandard hours and nonstandard days |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Demographic characteristics** | | | |
| Married | [1]0.68 | [3]0.79 | [1]0.61 |
| Age | .82 | .78 | .81 |
| Age squared | 1.00 | 1.01 | 1.00 |
| Years of school completed | 1.01 | 1.00 | .98 |
| Race and ethnicity: | | | |
| White | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Black | .80 | [3].73 | .71 |
| Hispanic | .79 | [3].65 | [3].58 |
| Other | .71 | .92 | .66 |
| Number of children | 1.13 | [3]1.17 | 1.14 |
| Youngest child under 5 | [1]1.69 | 1.01 | [3]1.35 |
| **Job characteristics** | | | |
| Part time | [1]2.70 | [1]1.95 | [1]2.11 |
| Has more than one paid job | .86 | .78 | .60 |
| Private sector or self-employed | 1.07 | 1.26 | 1.02 |
| Industry: | | | |
| Distributive | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Extractive | .60 | [3].12 | [3].45 |
| Transformative | 1.12 | [1].37 | [3].52 |
| Producer | .68 | [1].49 | [2].47 |
| Social | .73 | [3].70 | .62 |
| Personal | [2]1.70 | [1]1.97 | [1]2.42 |
| Occupation: | | | |
| Secretaries | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Management and professional specialty occupations | [1]3.20 | [1]3.68 | [3]2.86 |
| Supervisors and proprietors, sales | [1]4.85 | [1]16.77 | [1]5.81 |
| Cashiers | [1]7.89 | [1]11.24 | [1]6.93 |
| Other technical and sales support occupations | [1]5.20 | [1]7.80 | [1]6.12 |
| Receptionists | .78 | .59 | .55 |
| Bookkeepers and accounting and auditing clerks | .95 | 1.18 | .14 |
| Other administrative support occupations | [3]2.30 | [3]1.91 | 1.72 |
| Waitresses | [1]8.13 | [1]10.59 | [1]5.56 |
| Cooks | [3]2.43 | [1]8.51 | 1.86 |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants | [1]12.30 | [1]24.20 | [1]16.39 |
| Maids | 1.39 | [1]8.21 | 1.15 |
| Janitors | [1]13.82 | 2.06 | 2.37 |
| Hairdressers and cosmetologists | 2.33 | [1]9.01 | 1.35 |
| Child care providers, except private | .83 | .74 | .46 |
| Other service occupations | [1]3.28 | [1]4.05 | [3]2.54 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair occupations | [1]5.04 | [3]2.55 | 1.98 |
| Textile sewing machine operators | .22 | .50 | ([4]) |
| Assemblers | [2]4.19 | .53 | .10 |
| Other operators, fabricators, and laborers | [1]4.93 | [1]3.01 | [3,5]2.43 |
| Intercept (log odds) | –.33 | 1.40 | .35 |
| *N* | 2,671 | 2,671 | 2,671 |

[1] $p < 0.001$.
[2] $p < 0.01$.
[3] $p < 0.05$.
[4] Included with other operators, fabricators, and laborers.
[5] Includes textile sewing-machine operators.

NOTE: Omitted category is women who are white; are not married; work part time; are employed in a distributive industry, in a private company or as a self-employed worker; work part time; and are secretaries.

creases the odds of working at nonstandard times, compared to employment in one of the distributive services. However, employment in one of the other four industrial groupings (extractive, transformative, producer services, and social services) significantly lowers the likelihood of working weekends, relative to working in a distributive service.[20] Working in the transformative sector or in producer services lowers the odds of working both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days as well. This suggests that industrial context is an important determinant of working nonstandard schedules for the sample of

women and that personal services need to be differentiated from other dimensions of the service sector in assessing their influence.

The strong relevance of occupational status, even net of the other variables in the model, is evident in the table. We consider the more common detailed occupations (those with at least 49 cases in this select subsample of mothers) and group the others.[21] Relative to secretaries, the odds of working nonstandard hours are from 8 to 14 times as high for cashiers, waitresses, nurse's aides, and janitors—after taking into account demographic and other job characteristics. Also relative to secretaries, the odds of working nonstandard days are from 8 to 24 times as high for supervisors and proprietors in sales, cashiers, waitresses, cooks, nurse's aides (including orderlies and attendants), maids, and hairdressers and cosmetologists. Again relative to secretaries, the odds of working both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days are from nearly 6 to 16 times as high for supervisors and proprietors in sales, cashiers, waitresses, and nurse's aides (including orderlies and attendants).[22] Finally, the strong influence of occupation becomes clear when we compare models with and without the occupation measures (not shown in the table).[23] The addition of the occupation variables significantly improves the explanatory power of the model with regard to all three employment schedules considered. (See exhibit 2.)

## Implications for welfare reform

The results of the study presented in this article show that both family and job characteristics are important predictors of nonstandard employment schedules for low-educated mothers under 35. The findings have important implications for welfare reform from two perspectives: (1) low-educated mothers are concentrated in some of the jobs that are highly likely to grow in the near future, but many of which are during nonstandard hours and/or days; (2) such jobs generate a growing demand for child care during nonstandard hours and/or days that will need to be addressed if mothers with young children are to move permanently from welfare to paid employment.

With regard to the first issue, table 5 lists the top 10 occupations projected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to have the largest absolute growth for the period 1994–2005.[24] These occupations constitute 26.8 percent of all job growth projected for this period. With the exception of systems analysts, we see from the 1991 CPS data that they are also occupations with very high percentages working nonstandard hours and/or days—ranging from 41.4 percent (general managers and top executives) to 91.0 percent (waiters and waitresses).[25]

About one-fourth (24.7 percent) of low-educated employed women with young children hold these top 10 occupations, as shown by the cumulative percentage in the last column of table 5. Indeed, about one-tenth of such women are either cashiers or cleaners.[26] The projections on overall job growth suggest that these proportions will become even higher in the future, implying that low-educated young mothers will increasingly be working nonstandard schedules. Correspondingly, many of the jobs available for mothers moving from welfare to paid work will be from this list of occupations and will entail working nonstandard schedules.[27]

With job availability shifting thus toward nonstandard schedules (as well as to low-paid service sector employment for those without education beyond high school),[28] what does this imply for the care of children if mothers receiving welfare are offered such jobs? To the extent that mothers will choose to work at these times, it suggests that they will make their decisions about child care in such manner that the benefits outweigh the costs. For example, mothers who prefer that their husbands or mothers, rather than a nonrelative, take care of their children are more likely to realize this preference by working at nonstandard times.[29] In addition, women who have a paid job and also a strong desire to be at home with their children during the daytime, when the children are awake, and after school, can do both, at least to some extent, by working evenings and nights.[30]

To the extent that mothers who receive AFDC do not wish to

**Exhibit 2. Chi-square results estimating fit of logistic regression models**

| Model | Model without occupation variable[1] | Full model | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimating odds of nonstandard hours | $\chi^2 = 268.65$, $df = 17$ | $\chi^2 = 486.74$, $df = 36$ | $\chi^2 = 218.09$, $df = 9$ |
| Estimating odds of nonstandard days | $\chi^2 = 532.07$, $df = 17$ | $\chi^2 = 899.74$, $df = 36$ | $\chi^2 = 367.67$, $df = 9$ |
| Estimating odds of both nonstandard hours and nonstandard days | $\chi^2 = 282.31$, $df = 17$ | $\chi^2 = 476.29$, $df = 35$ | $\chi^2 = 193.98$, $df = 8$ |

[1] Results not shown.
NOTE: All values for $\chi^2$ significant to $p < 0.001$.

Table 5. **Selected characteristics of occupations with the largest projected job growth for 1994–2005 (moderate estimate): actual and projected employment, frequency of nonstandard schedules among adults employed in these occupations in May 1991, and share of employed women aged 18 to 34 with a high school education or less and with children under 14 in these occupations in May 1991**

| Rank | Occupation | Employment (thousands)[2] | | | May 1991 Current Population Survey[3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1994 actual | 2005 projected | Growth, 1994–2005 (moderate estimate) | Percent of employed adults with nonstandard schedules | Percent of distribution of young mothers in occupation[4] | Cumulative percent of young mothers in occupation |
| | Total | 127,014 | 144,708 | 17,694 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 | Cashiers | 3,005 | 3,567 | 562 | 81.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 2 | Janitors and cleaners, including maids and housekeeping cleaners | 3,043 | 3,602 | 559 | 58.5 | 3.7 | 9.8 |
| 3 | Salespersons, retail | 3,842 | 4,374 | 532 | 76.1 | 2.5 | 12.3 |
| 4 | Waiters and waitresses | 1,847 | 2,326 | 479 | 91.0 | 3.8 | 16.1 |
| 5 | Registered nurses | 1,906 | 2,379 | 473 | 69.5 | .4 | 16.5 |
| 6 | General managers and top executives[5] | 3,046 | 3,512 | 466 | 41.4 | 3.5 | 20.0 |
| 7 | Systems analysts | 483 | 928 | 445 | 18.3 | .1 | 20.1 |
| 8 | Home health aides | 420 | 848 | 428 | 88.0 | 4.5 | 24.5 |
| 9 | Guards | 867 | 1,282 | 415 | 79.5 | .1 | 24.7 |
| 10 | Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants | 1,265 | 1,652 | 387 | ([6]) | ([6]) | 24.7 |
| | All other occupations | — | — | — | 37.8 | [7]75.3 | [7]75.3 |

[1] Occupations used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for projections are sometimes more detailed than those provided by the 1991 CPS. For example, in row 6, the BLS projection refers to general managers and top executives, whereas the last three columns refer to all managers and administrators, not elsewhere classified.

[2] Occupational projections, including employment in 1994, derived by Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See George T. Silvestri, "Occupational Employment to 2005," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1995, pp. 60–84, table 4.)

[3] Percentages are weighted.

[4] Employed women aged 18–34 with a high school education or less and children under 14 at home.

[5] Jointly listed as one occupation in BLS projections.

[6] Included with home health aides.

[7] Underestimate. (See footnote 1.)

NOTE: Dash indicates data not examined and no projection made.

work during nonstandard times, but find that it is their only job opportunity, many will have to find child care arrangements that are complex and far from optimal. Nonmarried mothers, for instance, generally cannot rely on the child's father for child care while they are employed. Reliance on grandmothers and other family members may be an option, but these relatives are often themselves employed, leading to complex split-shift arrangements that may be stressful or temporary only.[31] Moreover, mothers who rely primarily on a relative for child care are those who most want to—and do—change their arrangements.[32] For mothers who have school-aged children and who work nonstandard schedules, the fact that their children are at school during standard hours and on weekdays means that school cannot function as an alternative to child care. Furthermore, the little we know about the availability of formal child care during nonstandard times[33] suggests that it is a rare option. Moreover, formal child care during nonstandard times is likely to be more expensive than during standard times, especially if there is a pay differential for child care providers to encourage them to work late hours and weekends. In sum, for mothers who do not wish to work during nonstandard times, but who have no alternative job opportunities, the child care issue is clearly problematic.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY described in this article show that low-educated mothers are disproportionately represented in occupations with high rates of nonstandard schedules, that many of these women who work nonstandard hours do so primarily for labor market rather than personal reasons, and that job characteristics are stronger determinants of employment during nonstandard times than are family characteristics. To a substantial extent, then, low-educated mothers appear drawn into working nonstandard hours by a lack of options. Finally, the study shows that these trends are likely to increase given current occupational projections, thereby increasing the demand for child care during evenings, nights, and weekends. Accordingly, to achieve the primary objective of welfare reform—moving mothers permanently from welfare to employment—child care will need to be expanded markedly during nonstandard times, including evenings and weekends. Generating new jobs and expanding child care will go a long way toward meeting that objective if the scheduling of both can be better synchronized. □

## Footnotes

[1] See Harriet B. Presser, "Can We Make Time for Children? The Economy, Work Schedules, and Child Care," *Demography*, November 1989, pp. 523–43; and "Job, Family, and Gender: Determinants of Nonstandard Work Schedules among Employed Americans in 1991," *Demog-*

*raphy*, vol. 32, no. 4, 1995, pp. 577–98.

[2] Presser, "Job, Family, and Gender."

[3] Harriet B. Presser, "Shift Work and Child Care among Young Dual-Earner American Parents," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, February 1988, pp. 133–48.

[4] See Harriet B. Presser, "Some Economic Complexities of Child Care Provided by Grandmothers," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, August 1989, pp. 581–91.

[5] Presser, "Job, Family, and Gender."

[6] See Harriet B. Presser, "Shift Work among American Women and Child Care," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, August 1986, pp. 551–64; and "Shift Work and Child Care."

[7] See Harriet B. Presser and Wendy Baldwin, "Child Care as a Constraint on Employment: Prevalence, Correlates, and Bearing on the Work and Fertility Nexus," *American Journal of Sociology*, March 1980, pp. 1202–13; and Cheryl D. Hayes, John L. Palmer, and Martha J. Zaslow, eds., *Who Cares for America's Children?* (Washington, National Academy Press, 1990).

[8] See Arleen Leibowitz and Linda J. Waite, *The Consequences for Women of the Availability and Affordability of Child Care*, background paper prepared for the Panel on Child Care, National Research Council, WD no. 4927–NICHD (Santa Monica, CA, The RAND Corporation, July 1988); and Hayes, Palmer, and Zaslow, *America's Children*.

[9] M. O'Connell and C. C. Rogers, *Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers: June 1982*, Current Population Reports, series P–23, no. 129 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983).

[10] *Welfare: Income and Relative Poverty Status of AFDC Families*, Report GAO/HRD 88–0 (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1987).

[11] See G. L. Bowen and P. A. Neenan, "Child Care as an Economic Incentive for the Working Poor," *Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services*, vol. 73, no. 5, 1992, pp. 295–303; and "Child Day Care and the Employment of AFDC Recipients with Preschool Children," *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, vol. 14, no. 1, 1993, pp. 49–68. See also J. M. Joesch, "The Effect of the Price of Child Care on AFDC Mothers' Paid Work Behavior," *Family Relations*, vol. 40, April 1991, pp. 161–66.

[12] Julie E. Press, *Child Care as Poverty Policy: The Effect of Child Care on Work and Family Poverty*, Occasional Working Paper Series, vol. 6, no. 1 (Los Angeles, UCLA Center for the Study of Urban Poverty, 1996).

[13] We define "low educated" as "having completed at most 12 years of school" in order to examine the implications of our study for welfare reform. Among women receiving AFDC for whom the Government has data on their education, 86 percent have a high school education or less. (See *Overview of Entitlement Programs—1994 Green Book: Background Material and Data on Programs within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means* (U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means), 1994, table 10–27). We include women of all marital statuses, since eligibility rules vary by program and State. However, we do differentiate between married and nonmarried women, defining "nonmarried" women as those who are separated, divorced, or widowed, or who never married, and "married" women as those currently married and with a spouse present.

[14] This definition is a modification of one used by the Bureau of Labor Statisics for full-time workers. (See Janice Neipert Hedges and Edward S. Sekscenski, "Workers on late shifts in a changing economy," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1979, pp. 14–22.) For those with fixed regular shifts, both definitions are based on reported hours for beginning and ending work. Our specification of rotating and irregular schedules (not available for the 1973–78 CPS data in the BLS study) is based on self-definition. Moreover, our definition differs from that used by the Bureau in reporting the 1991 CPS data (see "Workers on Flexible and Shift Schedules," *News*, USDL 92–491 (U.S. Department of Labor, Aug. 14, 1992); the BLS report is based on self-definitions of all shifts, including fixed regular shifts. A further difference is that we do not specify "split shifts," a self-defined response category. Of the 2,671 women in our sample, 35 designated themselves as working a split shift. Most of these women (27) work during the daytime, with the remainder working during the evening. Because of the small number of these women and the fact that they work predominantly during day shifts, we categorize their schedules as day and evening shift accordingly.

[15] Included with those on a rotating schedule are a few women who report that they work 24 hours a day. Among those in this category are live-in domestic workers, as well as "on-call" workers such as firefighters.

[16] "Irregular days as determined by employer" is a structured response category in the CPS that we differentiate further, when possible, as "irregular day or irregular nonday" in our definitions of the various shifts.

[17] Barbara R. Bergmann, *The Economic Emergence of Women* (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1986).

[18] By comparison, among all employed women, 40.2 percent fall into the 15 occupations listed in the table, and 23.0 percent are in the top 5 occupations.

[19] Age squared is included along with age to test for a curvilinear relationship.

[20] These industrial groupings were created by J. Singlemann and M. Tienda, "The Process of Occupational Change in a Service Society: The Case of the United States, 1960–80," in B. Roberts, R. Finnegan, and D. Gallie, *New Approaches to Economic Life* (Manchester, UK, Manchester University Press, 1985), pp. 48–67. A classification of Census Bureau industries into these groupings was provided by Singlemann (personal communication, June 16, 1994).

[21] After considering the distribution of these women by occupation, we noted a break between 49 and 39, the next smaller number of respondents falling into one of the detailed occupations.We thus limited the number of cases to at least 49, leaving us with 14 detailed occupations in the regressions.

[22] For those in a production occupation, textile sewing machine operators have lower-than-expected odds of working nonstandard schedules, relative to secretaries, probably because there is less need for shifts around the clock. This in turn is likely due to the high rate of decline of the occupation in the United States. (See *Occupational Outlook Handbook: 1996–97 Edition*, Bulletin 2470 (U.S. Department of Labor, 1996), chart 7.)

[23] The reduced model includes all variables except the occupation measures. Results of the comparison of the two models are available from the authors.

[24] George T. Silvestri, "Occupational Employment to 2005," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1995, pp. 60–84.

[25] Earlier references to this fact appeared in Presser, "Can We Make Time for Children?" relating to projections for the period 1992–2005, and in *Care Around the Clock: Developing Child Care Resources Before 9 and After 5* (Women's Bureau, 1995). Referring to the 1994–2005 period, Presser ("Job, Family, and Gender") also showed that these occupations had, and likely would have, a disproportionate share of women.

[26] The BLS projections group cleaners into a single occupation, while the CPS data file specifies them as two occupations. Thus, in table 5, 3.7 percent of young mothers are "janitors and cleaners, including maids and housekeeping cleaners," while in table 2, 2.0 percent are "maids," and the remaining 1.7 percent are "janitors and cleaners."

[27] Some of the detailed occupations in table 5 have a high proportion of young, low-educated mothers. Whereas these women make up 4.9 percent of adults in all occupations, they constitute 17.6 percent of waiters and waitresses, 17.0 percent of nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (including home health aides), and 15.5 percent of cashiers.

[28] See *Occupational Outlook Handbook: 1996–97 Edition*.

[29] Presser, "Shift Work and Child Care."

[30] See Anita Ilta Garey, "Constructing Motherhood on the Night Shift: 'Working Mothers' as 'Stay-at-Home Moms,'" paper presented at annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Miami, FL, August 1993; and International Labour Office of the United Nations, "New Zealand: Why Women Work at Night," *Social and Labour Bulletin*, June 1982, pp. 213–14.

[31] Presser, "Child Care Provided by Grandmothers."

[32] See A. A. Brayfield, S. G. Deich, and S. L. Hofferth, *Caring for Children in Low-Income Families: A Substudy of the National Child Care Survey, 1990*, Urban Institute Report 93–2 (Washington, The Urban Institute Press, 1993); and L. Floge, "The Dynamics of Child Care Use and Some Implications for Women's Employment," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, February 1985, pp. 143–54.

[33] Women's Bureau, *Care Around the Clock*, offers some interesting examples of scattered efforts to provide child care during nonstandard times, either by single employers, through employer consortiums, or through community partnerships.

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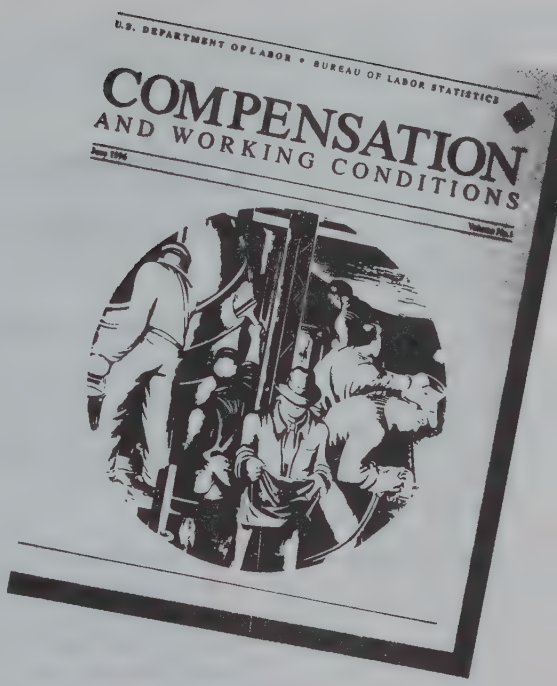


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# Consumer prices for energy and food accelerated in 1996

*Cold winter weather, low petroleum inventories, and high grain costs drove the increases in energy and food prices in 1996; however, decelerating prices for other goods and services contributed to record-low underlying inflation*

Todd L. Wilson

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for All Items increased 3.3 percent in 1996, following a 2.5-percent advance in 1995.[1] The 1996 rise was the highest annual rate of increase since a 6.1-percent advance in 1990. (See table 1.) Accelerations in energy and food prices were major factors behind the rise in the overall index. While these components represent slightly more than 20 percent of the total expenditure weight in the CPI, they contributed nearly 40 percent of the increase in consumer prices during 1996. Excluding food and energy prices, the (underlying) CPI-U increased only 2.6 percent, down from 3.0 percent in 1995. This was the lowest recorded increase in this index since 1965, with the exception of another 2.6-percent rise in 1994.

## The economy

The economy continued to grow steadily in 1996, according to a number of measures produced by the Federal Government. On a fourth-quarter-to-fourth quarter basis, real gross domestic product (GDP) increased 3.2 percent last year, following a 1.3-percent advance during 1995. The civilian unemployment rate eased down to 5.4 percent on average last year, compared with 5.6 percent in 1995. The cost of labor and materials accelerated in 1996. Escalation in wages and salaries for civilian workers, as measured by the Employment Cost Index, increased from 2.9 percent in 1995 to 3.3 percent in 1996. And, the Producer Price Index for finished consumer goods rose 3.6 percent last year, following a 2.3-percent increase in 1995.

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## Energy and food prices

*Energy.* The combination of unusually cold winter weather in both the United States and Europe in 1996, together with relatively low stocks of gasoline and fuel oil in both of these regions, led to the highest increase in the energy index since 1990, the period leading up to the Persian Gulf War. For the 12-month period ended in December 1996, energy prices rose 8.6 percent, after declining during the previous year. Last year's increase, which contributed nearly one-fifth of the rise in the All-Items index, mainly reflects higher charges for gasoline, fuel oil, and utility piped gas (natural gas).

During the first half of 1996, crude oil prices reached post-Gulf War highs as gasoline prices increased nearly 12 percent. The Department of Energy reported that, for the most part, unexpectedly late cold weather during the latter part of February, as well as in March and April, in both Europe and the United States, was the chief contributory factor behind the price increases in petroleum and its products.[2] The weather caused higher-than-forecasted world demand for distillate fuel oil, which is refined from crude oil and consists mainly of home heating oil (also called fuel oil number 2). To satisfy demand for home heating oil, oil refiners emphasized distillate production at the expense of gasoline. Contributing to the supply shortage was the "On Time" delivery system that most oil companies follow. This system maintains stocks or inventories of gasoline, fuel oil, and crude oil at low levels, which resulted in shortages in 1996.

**Table 1.** Annual percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), selected expenditure categories, 1987–96

| Expenditure category | Dec. 1996 relative importance | Percent change for 12 months ended December— | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| All Items | 100.000 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| All Items less energy | 92.951 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| All Items less food and energy | 77.038 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Energy | 7.049 | 8.2 | .5 | 5.1 | 18.1 | –7.4 | 2.0 | –1.4 | 2.2 | –1.3 | 8.6 |
| Energy commodities | 3.596 | 17.8 | –2.3 | 7.9 | 35.4 | –16.1 | 1.2 | –5.1 | 5.2 | –3.3 | 13.8 |
| Gasoline | (1) | 18.6 | –1.8 | 6.5 | 36.8 | –16.2 | 2.0 | –5.9 | 6.4 | –4.2 | 12.4 |
| Fuel oil | .293 | 17.9 | –6.3 | 19.5 | 29.9 | –19.9 | –3.4 | –4.6 | .0 | 1.5 | 23.3 |
| Energy services | 3.453 | .2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.2 | –.6 | .8 | 3.8 |
| Natural gas | 1.119 | –2.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | .3 | 5.1 | 5.8 | –3.2 | –3.6 | 11.0 |
| Food | 15.913 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 4.3 |
| Shelter | 28.194 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Medical care | 7.346 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| Medical care services | 6.073 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 |
| Medical care commodities | 1.273 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 5.330 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 1.4 | .9 | –1.6 | .1 | –.2 |
| Personal financial services | .390 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 3.4 |
| College tuition | 1.638 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Airline fares | 1.108 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 22.7 | –6.0 | 6.6 | 17.0 | –9.5 | 1.8 | 14.7 |
| Cable television | .554 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 13.1 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 7.0 | –2.6 | 4.1 | 7.8 |

[1] No relative importance is published for gasoline. The relative importance for motor fuel is 3.171, which includes gasoline and diesel fuel.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Gasoline and fuel oil prices surged again during the fourth quarter of 1996, mainly as a result of continuing rises in the price of crude oil. Higher world oil prices have followed both record cold weather in Europe during late 1996, and low inventories of petroleum and its products in both the United States and Europe. During the last several months of 1996, heating oil stocks in Europe reached extremely low levels. As a result, European petroleum companies purchased supplies of crude oil and fuel oil from the spot market, thereby boosting prices of petroleum and its products worldwide. During 1996, domestic gasoline prices increased over 12 percent, while fuel oil prices rose more than 23 percent.[3]

Higher charges for natural gas also contributed to the increase in the energy index. For the 12-month period ended December, natural gas prices rose 11.0 percent, the largest annual increase since 1982. Both November rate rises in the Northeast region, and December purchased-gas adjustments, mainly in the Northeast and North Central regions, were the main factors behind the record increase in this component.

*Food.* Food prices rose 4.3 percent in 1996, contributing about one-fifth of the increase in the All-Items index. This rise compares with a 2.1-percent advance in 1995, and represents the largest annual increase in food prices since 1990. Grocery store food prices (food at home) rose 4.9 percent in 1996, after rising 2.0 percent during the previous year. Double-digit increases in prices for dairy products, fresh fruits, pork, and eggs led the increase.

Prices for dairy products rose 10.1 percent in 1996. A decline in milk production was chiefly responsible for the rise as the number of dairy cows in operation fell, mainly due to an increase in the number of dairy cows slaughtered last year. Slaughter rates were up largely as a result of higher feed-grain prices and adverse forage conditions. An additional factor behind the decrease in milk production included a reduction in the use of the hormone bovine somatotropin (which is used to stimulate milk production in cows).

Fresh fruit prices climbed 12.0 percent last year, more than twice as much as during 1995. Indexes for other fresh fruits and bananas were up 18.3 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively, as supplies were down. Grape supplies were off due to weather damage to California grapes and to an earlier-than-usual end to the California-grape season. Furthermore, cold-weather and freeze damage to pear supplies in the northwest United States was reported. Banana prices rose as cool weather cut supplies from Ecuador and Columbia. The increase in fresh fruit prices was partially offset by a 3.8-percent decline in fresh vegetable costs, largely reflecting a 20-percent decrease in tomato prices.

Pork costs increased 11.3 percent in 1996, reflecting a 24-percent rise in the bacon index. Pork shortages developed as stocks were drawn down in response to relatively

low pork prices in 1995 and an escalation of feed-grain prices in 1996. The surge in the bacon index was also partly attributable to an increase in demand from fast-food restaurants.

The eggs index rose 12 percent last year. Higher feed costs and stronger-than-expected export demand were principal explanations for the increase. Poultry prices increased nearly 8 percent for similar reasons.

A surge in wheat prices was the principal factor behind a 6-percent rise in charges for bakery products.

Prices for food away from home increased 3.1 percent in 1996, the 10th year in a row that this index has registered an increase smaller than or equal to that for all items.

## Items other than food and energy

The index for all items less the volatile food and energy components, which is often used as a measure of the underlying (core) rate of inflation, rose 2.6 percent in 1996, down from 3.0 percent during the previous year. Prices for most CPI components within this large category, such as shelter, medical care, apparel and upkeep, personal financial services, and college tuition also advanced at slower rates (or declined) in 1996.

*Shelter.* The shelter component increased just 2.9 percent in 1996, following a 3.5-percent rise during the prior year. Most of the deceleration can be attributed to the owners' equivalent rent index, which rose just 2.8 percent last year, following a 3.7-percent advance in 1995. Last year's increase in owners' equivalent rent was the smallest annual rise since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began calculating it in 1983. Residential rent rose 2.8 percent in 1996, up slightly from the prior year.

*Medical care.* Medical care inflation has decreased every year since 1991. In 1996, the medical care index increased 3.0 percent, following a 3.9-percent advance in 1995. Annual percent increases in medical care charges have not been this low since 1965. The medical care services index was responsible for the moderation. The slowdown in the growth of this index was about evenly split between professional medical services and hospital and related services. Within the professional medical care services component, fees for physicians' services rose by just 3.0 percent (the smallest annual increase since 1972), following a 4.4-percent increase in 1995. Explanations for the deceleration in physicians' services include fee decreases due to declining third-party reimbursements, increased competition among providers, and lower medicare rates. Eye care charges rose 1.2 percent, just half of the increase recorded for the prior year.

Under hospital and related services, hospital room charges increased 3.6 percent, after rising 4.7 percent in 1995, as hospital-room reimbursement increases were dampened. Also, there were more signs of competition among hospitals, which are now more in touch with activities and prices of other local hospitals, and are increasingly prone to discounting chargemaster (published) prices.

Deceleration in the medical care services component was partially offset by acceleration in the medical care commodities component, which increased 2.6 percent in 1996, following a 1.8-percent advance during 1995. Higher prices for prescription drugs and for internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs were responsible.

*Apparel and upkeep.* The apparel and upkeep index decreased 0.2 percent in 1996, after increasing 0.1 percent during the previous year. The apparel commodities component decreased 0.5 percent last year, after declining 0.1 percent in 1995. As has been the case for several years, consumers have become quite value-minded, forcing retailers to keep prices low. The trend toward more casual dress at work has dampened demand for clothing. Additionally, the overabundance of clothiers that sell the same merchandise has resulted in fierce competition in the apparel industry.

*Personal financial services.* Fees for personal financial services increased just 3.4 percent last year, following an increase of more than 7 percent in 1995. Last year's rise was the smallest annual increase in the index on record since BLS began tracking this measure in 1987. Decelerations were reported for tax-preparation fees and for bank charges.

*College tuition.* College tuition continued its 5-year deceleration trend in 1996, increasing 5.3 percent. Last year's rise was the smallest for this measure since BLS began publishing it in 1979. While the rate of increase in college tuition has slowed in recent years, its increases continue to exceed overall consumer inflation.

*Airline fares and cable television.* Two components that rose significantly in 1996 are airline fares and cable television services and fees. Airline fares increased 14.7 percent last year, following an increase of less than 2 percent during the prior year. Much of the price increase resulted from fares returning to regular rates after being deeply discounted in December 1995, during an industrywide fare war. Another important event that influenced airline fares in 1996 was the reintroduction, in late August, of a 10-percent Federal excise tax, applicable to all regularly scheduled trips. Cable television charges rose 7.8 percent in 1996, nearly double the increase during 1995. Factors behind the rise included steady increases reported for both basic and extended basic (which includes movie channels) services, and installation fees that were returning from 1995 sale-price levels.

To SUMMARIZE, overall consumer inflation accelerated by nearly 1 percentage point in 1996 to 3.3 percent, mainly because of energy and food prices. Within the energy component, all major items except electricity showed large increases, including gasoline, fuel oil, and natural gas. Cold winter weather and low inventories were the chief contributory factors behind the rises. In the food component, double-digit increases were reported for dairy products, fresh fruits, pork, and eggs. Higher grain prices were primarily responsible for these increases.

Excluding volatile food and energy prices, the underlying CPI-U registered a 31-year low rate of increase of 2.6 percent. Decelerating or declining prices for shelter, medical care, apparel and upkeep, personal financial services, and college tuition were mainly responsible for the slowdown. Decelerations of these prices were partially offset by substantial accelerations in the indexes for airline fares and cable television.[4] □

## Footnotes

[1] Annual percent changes are December-to-December changes.

[2] See *An Analysis of Gasoline Markets, Spring 1996* (U.S. Department of Energy, June 1996).

[3] For an explanation of gasoline inflation during the first half of 1996, see Todd L. Wilson, "Winter and Spring Gasoline Prices Show Highest Rise Since Persian Gulf War," *CPI Detailed Report* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1996), pp. 4-6.

[4] Information on the Consumer Price Index may be obtained through the Internet at: http://stats.bls.gov for World Wide Web users, and at: stats.bls.gov for Anonymous FTP or Gopher users.

## Is the paper chase a rat race?

Associates in law firms work too many hours, concludes an economic study published last year in the *American Economic Review*.[1] The authors used data collected from associates and partners at two large law firms in the Northeast to show that the long hours typical of such firms contradicted textbook economic theories of wage equilibrium. Professional employees at these establishments adversely selected longer-than-optimal hours because of how they perceived the role of hours worked in hiring and promotion decisions.

*Long hours and economic theory.* According to textbook economic theory, market competition forces firms to link work hours to the preferences of individual employees. Firms that closely match the preferences of their workers for certain hours can attract desirable employees at a lower wage. It follows that most individuals will be working the number of hours that maximizes utility, conditional on their wages.

But the traditional microeconomic model ceases to have predictive value when firms use willingness to work long hours as an indicator of some valuable, yet hard-to-observe, characteristic that helps determine whether an employee is hired or promoted. Because revenue in a law firm is shared among the partners, each individual partner's income depends on the willingness of the other partners to work hard. Direct observation of the moneymaking activities of other partners is so difficult, the researchers noted, that strong incentives arise to allow only those associates with a propensity to work very hard to become partners.

"The Law at Work" is prepared by Constance B. DiCesare of the Office of Publications and Special Studies, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and is largely based on information from secondary sources.

The study describes a *separating equilibrium*[2] in which the law firms screen out associates inclined toward short hours by instituting a strict norm that requires inefficiently long work hours. Because employees desiring short hours have an incentive to disguise themselves as long-hour workers by agreeing to work more hours than they otherwise would at their present wage, firms are forced to set hours long enough to discourage a short-hour employee from making the pretense.

*Implications of the research results.* Although law firms rely on billable hours as an indicator in making promotion decisions, the model used in the study is valid for other indicators. For an indicator to generate overwork, it need only be a characteristic that is an increasing function of work hours. "A rat-race equilibrium can occur among associates in [consulting firms,] even though clients are billed by the project rather than the hour," the researchers observed.[3]

They also singled out university departments (where tenured faculty benefit from the research efforts of other members of their department) and high-level managerial positions in hierarchical firms (where small differences in effort can have large effects on the organization) as situations where rat-race equilibria can occur. A rat race, they concluded, can be expected in any work group under three conditions: some of the members benefit from the productive activity of other members; the output of the group as a whole can be significantly affected by the work efforts of the individuals it comprises; and members are able to establish work norms.

*A distributional issue.* The researchers pointed out that partnerships in the large law firms they studied are elite positions in the legal profession, offering high earnings and opportunities for leadership in the profession at large. Thus, an effect of the rat-race equilibrium is to reduce access to powerful positions for those unwilling to work excess hours early in their careers. "This selection process," the authors declared, "may have the effect, although not the intent, of keeping a disproportionate number of qualified women out of leadership positions in business and professional organizations."[4] Indeed, the male and female professionals who emerge from the rat race as winners may be personally ill equipped to address the consequences that shifting demographics have for professional and managerial employment relationships. Currently, about 40 percent of graduates from law schools are women, up from 5 percent in 1975.[5] Adapting to this shift in the legal labor force poses an enormous challenge for law firms.

## English-only in the workplace

A unanimous Supreme Court has held that a lawsuit challenging Arizona's English-only requirement for State government employees became moot when the plaintiff left her State job to work in the private sector.[6] In its recent decision, the High Court avoided ruling on the constitutionality of a 1988 amendment to the Arizona Constitution designating English as the State's official language. The Court recommended instead that novel questions of State law first be addressed to the State courts. Some 21 States have similar English-only requirements, and the case had been closely watched because it raised issues of multiculturalism and multilingualism reaching beyond the workplace.

The plaintiff, Maria-Kelley Yniguez, was an insurance claims manager in the Risk Management Division of Arizona's Department of Administration when she filed suit. Yniguez maintained that the State constitutional amendment infringed upon her right of free speech by preventing her from speaking Spanish with Spanish-speaking claimants. In October 1995, the U.S Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit struck down the English-only amendment as unconstitutional. The court ruled that the article

raised equal-protection concerns because of the close nexus between language and national origin. The ruling was appealed to the Supreme Court.

Speaking for the Court, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg declared that Federal courts are not competent to rule definitively on the meaning of State legislation. Furthermore, they should not adjudicate challenges to State laws without evidence of an actual impact on the challenger, wrote Justice Ginsburg. "The Ninth Circuit, in the case at hand, lost sight of these limitations," she said.

In holding the case moot, the High Court has sidestepped the constitutionality of the English-only law and referred this determination back to the Arizona State Supreme Court. As Justice Ginsburg noted, once the State's highest court has ruled on the meaning of the article, the remaining Federal constitutional question may be simplified. An earlier opinion by the Arizona Attorney General held that "official acts" must be expressed in English, but State employees were free to use other languages, when necessary, to deliver services to the public.

## Discrimination

Do former employees have the same right as current employees to sue on grounds that they suffered retaliation for exercising rights protected by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?[7] The answer to this question is yes, according to the Supreme Court's recent ruling in *Robinson* v. *Shell Oil Co.*[8] The Court's decision supports the position taken by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and used by a majority of Federal appeals courts.

The case arose in 1991, when Shell Oil Company fired Charles Robinson, Sr., who then filed a charge with the EEOC alleging that his discharge was racially motivated. While that charge was pending, Robinson applied for a job with another company. That company contacted Shell for an employment reference, which Robinson claimed was a negative one in retaliation for his having filed the earlier discrimination charge.

He then sued under section 704(a) of Title VII, alleging retaliatory discrimination. The District Court dismissed Robinson's suit, holding that section 704(a) does not apply to former employees. The full Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit affirmed the lower court's ruling, but the Supreme Court reversed that decision.

Justice Clarence Thomas delivered the Court's unanimous opinion that companies can be sued under Title VII by former employees. The High Court concluded that the plain language of Title VII's antiretaliation provision is not clear as to whether the term "employees" excludes former employees. Given that ambiguity of language, said Justice Thomas, the court based its decision on the broader intent of the statute: to protect employees from discrimination in the workplace. Cutting former employees off from Title VII protection, he declared, would provide an incentive for employers to fire workers who might bring Title VII claims.

## Canine controversy

The Colorado Court of Appeals has ruled that pets must be allowed in the workplace unless leases include a specific prohibition against them (*Hanson Natural Resources Co.* v. *Automated Communications, Inc.*).[9] The court noted that today's workplaces encourage a variety of practices thought to benefit worker morale and productivity. Bringing a pet dog to work can be viewed in this light.

Automated Communications, Inc., which provides long-distance telecommunications services, had occupied office space in the Denver metropolitan area for a number of years. The company's president typically brought one or more of her pet dogs to work with her. When Automated subleased new office space from Hanson Natural Resources Company, the president continued her practice of bringing a pet dog to work. Although the new lease contained no specific provisions against having pets on the premises, several months after Automated's occupancy, Hanson established a rule to that effect. The president of Automated continued bringing her dog to work, and Hanson instituted a forcible-entry-and-detainer action, seeking to recover possession of the premises.

The trial court held that Automated's lease restricted the company's use of the premises to "general office use," and the housing of dogs was not permitted. But the Appeals Court disagreed and reversed the lower court's holding.

"Allowing an office worker to bring a pet to the office, whether it be goldfish, a bird, a cat, a dog, or some other common household pet, is a use of the premises that is reasonably incidental to the permitted 'general office' use," insisted the Court. Just as a large employer may properly establish a nursery for employees' children on premises leased for general office use, allowing employees to bring domesticated pets to the workplace does not imply that the premises are no longer devoted to general office use. If a lessor wants to exclude pets, he or she should put such a provision in the lease, the court declared. □

## Footnotes

[1] Renee M. Landers, J. Rebitzer, and L. Taylor, "Rat Race Redux: Adverse Selection in the Determination of Work Hours in Law Firms," *American Economic Review*, vol. 86, no. 3, 1996, pp. 329–48.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 334.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 347.

[4] *Ibid.*

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 330.

[6] *Arizonans for Official English* v. *Arizona*, US Sup. Ct., No. 95–974, Mar. 3, 1997.

[7] 42 U.S.C. § 2000(e).

[8] 117 S.Ct. 843.

[9] 926 P.2d 176.

## Why economics matters

*The Great Wave: Price Revolutions and the Rhythm of History.* By David Hacket Fischer. New York, Oxford University Press, 1996, 508 pp. $30.

As Alan Greenspan pointed out in a recent speech, "the average exchange rate for money against all goods and services, and how it changes over time, plays a profoundly important role in any society, because it influences our economic and social relationships over time." *The Great Wave: Price Revolutions and the Rhythm of History* documents those changes over the course of centuries and describes the relationship between prices and people's lives. While most Americans are generally knowledgeable about economic inflation and depression from our history over the past 70 years (barely the length of one lifetime), inflation and depressions ranging back over the past 800 years have been forgotten by all but economic historians.

In this very readable book, the author brings alive economic upheavals that changed history in the West. Dr. Fischer's premise is that periods of price inflation come in waves and that each wave of inflation has been followed by a period of price stability. Thus, the medieval price revolution of the 12th to 14th centuries was followed by the price equilibrium of the Renaissance. In turn, this equilibrium gave way to the upheavals of the 16th and 17th centuries that were followed by a time of price stability during the Enlightenment. His third wave occurs during the 18th century and culminates in the stability of the Victorian era. Finally, he reaches our period, in which, he premises, we are nearing the end of another long period of price inflation.

This brief summary does not do justice to the richness of the text, for the author does not simply cite economic statistics. He also places the economic data in the context of societal changes that occurred in each of these periods. Thus, he draws not only from economic statistics of the time, but from cultural signposts that point to changing attitudes toward prices. He writes that price inflation in the 13th century can be denoted by changes in vocabulary, as the word *fames* (meaning famine or short harvest) is replaced by *caristia* (meaning high prices or high cost of living). Throughout the book are charts that correlate price changes with changes in crime rates, revolutions, and population growth.

One of the challenges in this sort of sweeping history is developing a uniform set of economic data that can be tracked over the centuries. In the absence of a Consumer Price Index for the 12th century, these data must come from sources meant for other uses, such as the accounting records of medieval Italian merchants and the records left by European monarchs and nobles. Because what we know about prices is limited by the written record, much of the evidence of price changes in the medieval and early Renaissance periods relates to agricultural livestock and commodities. Collecting relevant data on wages is equally challenging, especially for those earlier periods during which many workers traded labor for goods without participating in the sort of monetary system routinely expected in today's society.

The absence of a good historial written record also confined the author to focus on European history to the partial exclusion of events occurring outside the European vista. With poor records of past African and Asian economies, it is difficult to determine whether price revolutions are a worldwide phenomenon or only a Western (European and North American) oddity. Recognizing this shortcoming, the author has included a discussion of non-European price movements in his extensive appendixes.

Finally, there is the difficulty inherent in any grand history—by invoking such a long period and so many societies, it is impossible for any one scholar to be an expert in all of them. Much of the work and the premise of the book depends upon the scholarship of others. The author relies on a combination of original sources and studies of price histories of commodities developed by other scholars. To the degree that these secondary sources are accurate, they have affected the author's original theory.

This long-range view is in itself a significant goal of the book. The author asserts that decisionmakers can orchestrate truly responsible economic policies only by taking a long-range approach to economics. Without an understanding that price movements are historical processes, public policy condemns us to policies that are, at best, inadequate for the need and, at worst, can unintentionally amplify economic problems rather than minimize them.

Whether we are nearing the end of another epoch of price inflation may be debatable. If the author's theory is correct, then so must be his conclusion that we need to prepare for this dramatic shift by reviewing our national economic policies. Americans have grown accustomed to steady price inflation. Nothing is more evident of this than the stock market's tacit acceptance of annual inflation rates of 3 percent or greater. While most Americans say they would like zero inflation, the consequences for our society of zero inflation, or even price deflation, might be grave, and would probably change the economic premise underlying much of the public's and elected officials' present behavior.

Even if the author's theory is incorrect, this is a book worth reading for anyone interested in economic history and the ways in which societies have coped with shifting economies. Beyond the actual text, the reader should not skip the preface, introduction, and appendixes that are an integral part of the body of this work. In an interesting and informative way, the author reminds us of the real consequences that economic policy has in each person's life, consequences that extend far beyond economic well-being.

—Michael Wald
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics: series on labor force; employment; unemployment; labor compensation; consumer, producer, and international prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness statistics. In the notes that follow, the data in each group of tables are briefly described; key definitions are given; notes on the data are set forth; and sources of additional information are cited.

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

**Seasonal adjustment.** Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect on the data of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might prevent short-term evaluation of the statistical series. Tables containing data that have been adjusted are identified as "seasonally adjusted." (All other data are not seasonally adjusted.) Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of past experience. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 16–17, 42, and 46. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 1997 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14 and 16–17 were revised in the July 1996 *Review* and reflect the experience through March 1996. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in "Notes on the data."

Revisions in the productivity data in table 42 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter are published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All-Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

**Adjustments for price changes.** Some data—such as the "real" earnings shown in table 14—are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current-dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of $3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1982 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1982 dollars is $2 ($3/150 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

## Sources of information

Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau in a variety of sources. Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these Notes describing each set of data. For detailed descriptions of each data series, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2414. Users also may wish to consult *Major Programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics*, Report 871. News releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule appearing on the back cover of this issue.

More information about labor force, employment, and unemployment data and the household and establishment surveys underlying the data are available in the Bureau's monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Historical unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the household survey are available from the Bureau upon request. Historically comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data from the establishment survey are published in *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States*, a BLS annual bulletin. Additional information on labor force data for sub-States are provided in the BLS annual report, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.*

For a comprehensive discussion of the Employment Cost Index, see *Employment Cost Indexes and Levels, 1975–95,* BLS Bulletin 2466. The most recent data from the Employee Benefits Survey appear in the following Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins: *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Firms; Employee Benefits in Small Private Establishments; and Employee Benefits in State and Local Governments*.

More detailed data on consumer and producer prices are published in the monthly periodicals, *The CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Price Indexes*. For an overview of the CPI reflecting 1982–84 expenditure patterns, see *The Consumer Price Index: 1987 Revision,* BLS Report 736. Additional data on international prices appear in monthly news releases.

For a listing of available industry productivity indexes and their components, see *Productivity Measures for Selected Industries and Government Services,* BLS Bulletin 2461.

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *International Comparisons of Unemployment,* BLS Bulletin 1979.

Detailed data on the occupational injury and illness series are published in *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in the United States, by Industry,* a BLS annual bulletin.

Finally, the *Monthly Labor Review* carries analytical articles on annual and longer term developments in labor force, employment, and unemployment; employee compensation and collective bargaining; prices; productivity; international comparisons; and injury and illness data.

## Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

## Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

Comparative indicators tables provide an overview and comparison of major BLS statistical series. Consequently, although many of the included series are available monthly, all measures in these comparative tables are presented quarterly and annually.

**Labor market indicators** include employment measures from two major surveys and information on rates of change in compensation provided by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) program. The labor force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio, and unemployment rates for major demographic groups based on the Current Population ("household") Survey are presented, while measures of employment and average weekly hours by major industry sector are given using nonfarm payroll data. The Employment Cost Index (compensation), by major sector and by bargaining status, is chosen from a variety of BLS compensation and wage measures because it provides a comprehensive measure of employer costs for hiring labor, not just outlays for wages, and it is not affected by employment shifts

among occupations and industries.

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding
Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

**Alternative measures of wage and compensation rates of change**, which reflect the overall trend in labor costs, are summarized in table 3. Differences in concepts and scope, related to the specific purposes of the series,
contribute to the variation in changes among the individual measures.

### Notes on the data

Definitions of each series and notes on the data are contained in later sections of these notes describing each set of data.

## Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–20)

### Household survey data

#### Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 50,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

#### Definitions

**Employed persons** include (1) all those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

**Unemployed persons** are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

#### Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the intercensal years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appears in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 are seasonally adjusted. Since January 1980, national labor force data have been seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method previously used by BLS. A detailed description of the procedure appears in the X-11 *ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983).

At the end of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the January–June period. Because of the redesign of the survey, seasonally adjusted data back to 1994 usually are revised. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on national household survey data, contact the Division of Labor Force Statistics: (202) 606–6378.

#### Revisions to household data

Data relating to 1994 and subsequent years are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the survey questionnaire and collection methodology. (See the February 1994 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, a monthly publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.) Moreover, data for 1990 forward incorporate 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Additional information on the population revisions appears in the March 1996 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

### Establishment survey data

#### Description of the series

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by about 390,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. Industries are classified in accordance with the 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

#### Definitions

An **establishment** is an economic unit which produces goods or services (such as a factory or store) at a single location and is engaged in one type of economic activity.

**Employed persons** are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th day of the month. Per-

sons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

**Production workers** in manufacturing include working supervisors and nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in the following industries: transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

**Earnings** are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

**Hours** represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received, and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of average weekly hours which was in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

The **Diffusion Index** represents the percent of industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period, plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment; 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while those for the 12-month span are unadjusted. Data are centered within the span. Table 17 provides an index on private nonfarm employment based on 356 industries, and a manufacturing index based on 139 industries. These indexes are useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and are also economic indicators.

### Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The latest adjustment, which incorporated March 1995 benchmarks, was made with the release of May 1996 data, published in the July 1996 issue of the *Review*. Coincident with the benchmark adjustment, seasonally adjusted data were revised back to 1988 to reflect updated seasonal factors and new seasonal adjustment procedures. Unadjusted data from April 1995 forward and seasonally adjusted data from January 1992 forward are subject to revision in future benchmarks.

Revisions in State data (table 11) occurred with the publication of January 1996 data.

Beginning in June 1996, the BLS uses the X-12 ARIMA methodology to seasonally adjust establishment survey data. This procedure, developed by the Bureau of the Census, controls for the effect of varying survey intervals (also known as the 4- versus 5-week effect), thereby providing improved measurement of over-the-month changes and underlying economic trends. Revisions of data, usually for the most recent 5-year period, are made once a year coincident with the benchmark revisions.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns and are published as preliminary in the tables (12–17 in the *Review*). When all returns have been received, the estimates are revised and published as "final" (prior to any benchmark revisions) in the third month of their appearance. Thus, December data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March. For the same reasons, quarterly establishment data (table 1) are preliminary for the first 2 months of publication and final in the third month. Thus, fourth-quarter data are published as preliminary in January and February and as final in March.

A comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment data on employment appears in Gloria P. Green, "Comparing employment estimates from household and payroll surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1969, pp. 9–20.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on establishment survey data, contact the Division of Monthly Industry Employment Statistics: (202) 606–6555.

## Unemployment data by State

### Description of the series

Data presented in this section are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which is conducted in cooperation with State employment security agencies.

Monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and sub-State areas are a key indicator of local economic conditions, and form the basis for determining the eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal economic assistance programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are presented in table 10. Insofar as possible, the concepts and definitions underlying these data are those used in the national estimates obtained from the CPS.

### Notes on the data

Data refer to State of residence. Monthly data for all States and the District of Columbia are derived using standardized procedures established by BLS. Once a year, estimates are revised to new population controls, usually with publication of January estimates, and benchmarked to annual average CPS levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on data in this series, call (202) 606–6392 (table 10) or (202) 606–6589 (table 11).

## Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 21–26)

COMPENSATION AND WAGE DATA are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

## Employment Cost Index

### Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The Employment Cost Index probability sample consists of about 4,400 private nonfarm establishments providing about 23,000 occupational observations and 1,000 State and local government establishments providing 6,000 occupational observations selected to represent total employment in each sector. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations. Data are col-

lected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Beginning with June 1986 data, fixed employment weights from the 1980 Census of Population are used each quarter to calculate the civilian and private indexes and the index for State and local governments. (Prior to June 1986, the employment weights are from the 1970 Census of Population.) These fixed weights, also used to derive all of the industry and occupation series indexes, ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the bargaining status, region, and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area series, however, employment data by industry and occupation are not available from the census. Instead, the 1980 employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current sample. Therefore, these indexes are not strictly comparable to those for the aggregate, industry, and occupation series.

### Definitions

**Total compensation** costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

**Wages and salaries** consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

**Benefits** include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

### Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (June 1981 = 100) of the quarterly rates of change are presented in the March issue of the BLS quarterly, *Compensation and Working Conditions*.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Division of Employment Cost Trends: (202) 606–6199.

## Employee Benefits Survey

### Description of the series

**Employee benefits** data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 6,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 25.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as lunch and rest periods, holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, parental, and sick leave; sickness and accident, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid parental leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

### Definitions

**Employer-provided benefits** are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

**Participants** are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

**Defined benefit pension plans** use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit, and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

**Defined contribution plans** generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

**Tax-deferred savings plans** are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

**Flexible benefit plans** allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of care within a given benefit.

### Notes on the data

Surveys of employees in medium and large establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small establishments are conducted in even-numbered years and surveys of medium and large establishments are conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Division of Occupational Pay and Employee Benefit Levels: (202) 606–6222.

## Work stoppages

### Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of

workers involved, and the amount of time lost because of stoppage.

Data are largely from newspaper accounts and cover only establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect of stoppages on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material shortages or lack of service.

### Definitions

**Number of stoppages**: The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

**Workers involved**: The number of workers directly involved in the stoppage.

**Number of days idle**: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

**Days of idleness as a percent of estimated working time**: Aggregate workdays lost as a percent of the aggregate number of standard workdays in the period multiplied by total employment in the period.

### Notes on the data

This series is not comparable with the one terminated in 1981 that covered strikes involving six workers or more.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Division of Developments in Labor–Management Relations: (202) 606–6275.

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 27–37)

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period—1982 = 100 for many Producer Price Indexes, 1982–84 = 100 for many Consumer Price Indexes (unless otherwise noted), and 1990 = 100 for International Price Indexes.

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1982–84 buying habits of about 80 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctors' and dentists' fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items are kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Data collected from more than 19,000 retail establishments and 57,000 housing units in 85 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 15 major urban centers are presented in table 28. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

### Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of home-ownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 data.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on consumer prices, contact the Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 606–7000.

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

**Producer Price Indexes** (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and the product code extension of the SIC developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

Since January 1992, price changes for the various commodities have been averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1987. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage-of-processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability-of-product groupings, and a number of special composite groups. All Producer Price Index data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on producer prices, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes: (202) 606–7705.

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

The **International Price Program** produces monthly and quarterly export and import price indexes for nonmilitary goods traded between the United States and the rest of the world. The export price index provides a measure of price change for all products sold by U.S. residents to foreign buyers. ("Residents" is defined as in the national income accounts; it includes corporations, businesses, and individuals, but does not require the organizations to be U.S. owned nor the individuals to have U.S. citizenship.) The import price index provides a measure of

price change for goods purchased from other countries by U.S. residents.

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for exports and at either the foreign border or the U.S. border for imports. For nearly all products, the prices refer to transactions completed during the first week of the month. Survey respondents are asked to indicate all discounts, allowances, and rebates applicable to the reported prices, so that the price used in the calculation of the indexes is the actual price for which the product was bought or sold.

In addition to general indexes of prices for U.S. exports and imports, indexes are also published for detailed product categories of exports and imports. These categories are defined according to the five-digit level of detail for the Bureau of Economic Analysis End-use Classification (SITC), and the four-digit level of detail for the Harmonized System. Aggregate import indexes by country or region of origin are also available.

BLS publishes indexes for selected categories of internationally traded services, calculated on an international basis and on a balance-of-payments basis.

### Notes on the data

The export and import price indexes are weighted indexes of the Laspeyres type. Price relatives are assigned equal importance within each harmonized group and are then aggregated to the higher level. The values assigned to each weight category are based on trade value figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census. The trade weights currently used to compute both indexes relate to 1990.

Because a price index depends on the same items being priced from period to period, it is necessary to recognize when a product's specifications or terms of transaction have been modified. For this reason, the Bureau's questionnaire requests detailed descriptions of the physical and functional characteristics of the products being priced, as well as information on the number of units bought or sold, discounts, credit terms, packaging, class of buyer or seller, and so forth. When there are changes in either the specifications or terms of transaction of a product, the dollar value of each change is deleted from the total price change to obtain the "pure" change. Once this value is determined, a linking procedure is employed which allows for the continued repricing of the item.

For the export price indexes, the preferred pricing is f.a.s. (free alongside ship) U.S. port of exportation. When firms report export prices f.o.b. (free on board), production point information is collected which enables the Bureau to calculate a shipment cost to the port of exportation. An attempt is made to collect two prices for imports. The first is the import price f.o.b. at the foreign port of exportation, which is consistent with the basis for valuation of imports in the national accounts. The second is the import price c.i.f.(costs, insurance, and freight) at the U.S. port of importation, which also includes the other costs associated with bringing the product to the U.S. border. It does not, however, include duty charges. For a given product, only one price basis series is used in the construction of an index.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on international prices, contact the Division of International Prices: (202) 606–7155.

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 38–41)

## Business sector and major sectors

### Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real output to real input. As such, they encompass a family of measures which include single-factor input measures, such as output per unit of labor input (output per hour) or output per unit of capital input, as well as measures of multifactor productivity (output per unit of combined labor and capital inputs). The Bureau indexes show the change in output relative to changes in the various inputs. The measures cover the business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporate sectors.

Corresponding indexes of hourly compensation, unit labor costs, unit nonlabor payments, and prices are also provided.

### Definitions

**Output per hour of all persons** (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input. **Output per unit of capital services** (capital productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per unit of capital services input. **Multifactor productivity** is the quantity of goods and services produced per combined unit of labor and capital inputs.

**Compensation per hour** is total compensation divided by hours at work. Total compensation equals the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans, plus an estimate of these payments for the self-employed (except for nonfinancial corporations in which there are no self-employed). **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour deflated by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

**Unit labor costs** are the labor compensation costs expended in the production of a unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

**Unit nonlabor costs** contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

**Unit profits** include corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments per unit of output.

**Hours of all persons** are the total hours at work of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

**Labor inputs** are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

**Capital services** are the flow of services from the capital stock used in production. It is developed from measures of the net stock of physical assets—equipment, structures, land, and inventories—weighted by rental prices for each type of asset.

**Combined units of labor and capital inputs** are derived by combining changes in labor and capital input with weights which represent each component's share of total output. The indexes for capital services, labor inputs, and combined units of labor and capital are based on changing weights which are averages of the shares in the current and preceding year (the Tornquist index-number formula).

### Notes on the data

Business sector output is an annually-weighted index constructed by excluding from real gross domestic product (GDP) the following outputs: general government, nonprofit institutions, paid employees of private households, and the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings. Nonfarm business also excludes farming. Private business and private nonfarm business further exclude government enterprises. The measures are supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. Annual estimates of manufacturing sectoral output are produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Quarterly manufacturing output in-

dexes from the Federal Reserve Board are adjusted to these annual output measures by the BLS. Compensation data are developed from data of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hours data are developed from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 38–41 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

Although these measures relate output to hours and capital services, they do not measure the contributions of labor, capital, or any other specific factor of production. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of many influences, including changes in technology; shifts in the composition of the labor force; capital investment; level of output; changes in the utilization of capacity, energy, material, and research and development; the organization of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 606–5606.

## Industry productivity measures

### Description of the series

The BLS industry productivity data supplement the measures for the business economy and major sectors with annual measures of labor productivity for selected industries at the three- and four-digit levels of the Standard Industrial Classification system. The industry measures differ in methodology and data sources from the productivity measures for the major sectors because the industry measures are developed independently of the National Income and Product Accounts framework used for the major sector measures.

### Definitions

**Output per employee hour** is derived by dividing an index of industry output by an index of aggregate hours of all employees. Output indexes are based on quantifiable units of products or services, or both, combined with value-share weights. Whenever possible, physical quantities are used as the unit of measurement for output. If quantity data are not available for a given industry, data on the constant-dollar value of production are used.

The **labor input** series consist of the hours of all employees (production and nonproduction workers), the hours of all persons (paid employees, partners, proprietors, and unpaid family workers), or the number of employees, depending upon the industry.

### Notes on the data

The industry measures are compiled from data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Departments of Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture, the Federal Reserve Board, regulatory agencies, trade associations, and other sources.

For most industries, the productivity indexes refer to the output per hour of all employees. For some transportation industries, only indexes of output per employee are prepared. For some trade and service industries, indexes of output per hour of all persons (including self-employed) are constructed.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Industry Productivity Studies: (202) 606–5618.

# International Comparisons

(Tables 42–44)

## Labor force and unemployment

### Description of the series

Tables 42 and 43 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment—approximating U.S. concepts—for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and several European countries. The unemployment statistics (and, to a lesser extent, employment statistics) published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. unemployment statistics. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for selected countries, where necessary, for all known major definitional differences. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country.

### Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the **labor force**, **employment**, and **unemployment**, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

### Notes on the data

The adjusted statistics have been adapted to the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than to the U.S. standard of 16 years of age and older. Therefore, the adjusted statistics relate to the population aged 16 and older in France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom; 15 and older in Canada, Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy from 1993 onward, and the Netherlands; and 14 and older in Italy prior to 1993. The institutional population is included in the denominator of the labor force participation rates and employment-population ratios for Japan and Germany; it is excluded for the United States and the other countries.

In the U.S. labor force survey, persons on layoff who are awaiting recall to their jobs are classified as unemployed. European and Japanese layoff practices are quite different in nature from those in the United States; therefore, strict application of the U.S. definition has not been made on this point. For further information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1981, pp. 8–11.

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent-year measures for these countries, therefore, are subject to revision whenever data from more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in the data series for the United States (1990, 1994), France (1992), Italy (1991, 1993), the Netherlands (1988), and Sweden (1987).

For the United States, the break in series reflects a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology introduced in January 1994. Revised population estimates based on the 1990 Census, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. In 1996, previously published data for the 1990–1993 period were revised to reflect the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. Therefore, data for 1994 onward are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the redesign, and data for 1990 onward are not directly comparable with data for 1989 and earlier years because of the introduction of the 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. See the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data of this *Review*.

For France, the 1992 break reflects the substitution of standardized European Union Statistical Office (EUROSTAT) unemployment statistics for the unemployment data estimated according to the International Labor

Office (ILO) definition and published in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) annual yearbook and quarterly update. This change was made because the EUROSTAT data are more up-to-date than the OECD figures. Also, since 1992, the EUROSTAT definitions are closer to the U.S. definitions than they were in prior years. The impact of this revision was to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1992 and 1993, by 0.4 percentage point in 1994, and 0.6 percentage point in 1995.

For Italy, the 1991 break reflects a revision in the method of weighting sample data. The impact was to increase the unemployment rate by approximately 0.3 percentage point, from 6.6 to 6.9 percent in 1991.

In October 1992, the survey methodology was revised and the definition of unemployment was changed to include only those who were actively looking for a job within the 30 days preceding the survey and who were available for work. In addition, the lower age limit for the labor force was raised from 14 to 15 years. (Prior to these changes, BLS adjusted Italy's published unemployment rate downward by excluding from the unemployed those persons who had not actively sought work in the past 30 days.) The break in the series also reflects the incorporation of the 1991 population census results. The impact of these changes was to raise Italy's adjusted unemployment rate by approximately 1.2 percentage points, from 8.3 to 9.5 percent in fourth-quarter 1992. These changes did not affect employment significantly, except in 1993. Estimates by the Italian Statistical Office indicate that employment declined by about 3 percent in 1993, rather than the nearly 4 percent indicated by the data shown in table 43. This difference is attributable mainly to the incorporation of the 1991 population benchmarks in the 1993 data. Data for earlier years have not been adjusted to incorporate the 1991 census results.

For the Netherlands, a new survey questionnaire was introduced in 1992 that allowed for a closer application of ILO guidelines. EUROSTAT has revised the Dutch series back to 1988 based on the 1992 changes. The 1988 revised unemployment rate is 7.6 percent; the previous estimate for the same year was 9.3 percent.

There have been two breaks in series in the Swedish labor force survey, in 1987 and 1993. Adjustments have been made for the 1993 break back to 1987. In 1987, a new questionnaire was introduced. Questions regarding current availability were added and the period of active workseeking was reduced from 60 days to 4 weeks. These changes lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage point, from 2.3 to 1.9 percent. In 1993, the measurement period for the labor force survey was changed to represent all 52 weeks of the year rather than one week each month and a new adjustment for population totals was introduced. The impact was to raise the unemployment rate by approximately 0.5 percentage point, from 7.6 to 8.1 percent. Statistics Sweden revised its labor force survey data for 1987–1992 to take into account the break in 1993. The adjustment raised the Swedish unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage point in 1987 and gradually rose to 0.5 percentage point in 1992.

Beginning with 1987, BLS has adjusted the Swedish data to classify students who also sought work as unemployed. The impact of this change was to increase the adjusted unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 1987 and by 1.8 percentage points in 1994, when unemployment was higher. By 1994, the adjusted unemployment rate had risen from 7.8 to 9.6 percent due to the adjustment to include students.

The net effect of the 1987 and 1993 changes and the BLS adjustment for students seeking work lowered Sweden's 1987 unemployment rate from 2.3 to 2.2 percent.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 606–5654.

## Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

### Description of the series

Table 44 presents comparative measures of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), hourly compensation costs, and unit labor costs for the United States, Canada, Japan, and nine European countries. These measures are limited to trend comparisons—that is, intercountry series of changes over time—rather than level comparisons because reliable international comparisons of the levels of manufacturing output are unavailable. BLS constructs these comparative indexes from three basic aggregative measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons, including self-empoyed persons and unpaid family workers, in the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and to all employees (wage and salary earners) in the other countries. The figures for Canada are the official measures prepared by Statistics Canada.

### Definitions

**Output**, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing (gross product originating) in constant prices from the national accounts of each country. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and the Netherlands from 1969 to 1977 are indexes of industrial production. The national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to its indexes of industrial production. While methods of deriving national accounts measures differ substantially from country to country, the use of different procedures does not, in it-self, connote lack of comparability—rather, it reflects differences among countries in the availability and reliability of underlying data series.

The price base years used to measure real output and the frequency and method of changing price weights differ among the countries, and this can lead to differences in real output growth rates. The real manufacturing output data currently being used for the United States are 1987 fixed-price-weighted measures; they are available only from 1977 forward. With the exception of Japan, which uses fixed-weighted measures for long periods, the foreign countries covered in BLS series link fixed-weighted measures covering various periods, although the methods used differ. The measures for Norway for 1987–92 are annual chain-linked measures based on relative prices of the preceding year.

**Hours** refer to hours worked in all countries. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for France (from 1970 forward), Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked. For Germany, BLS uses estimates of average hours worked developed by a research institute connected with the Ministry of Labor for use with the national accounts employment figures. For the other countries, BLS constructs its own estimates of average hours.

**Compensation (labor cost)** includes all payments in cash or kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For France and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant payroll taxes, even if they are not for the direct benefit of workers, because such taxes are regarded as labor costs. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced for the years 1967–91 to account for employment susidies. However, compensation does not include all items of labor costs. The costs of recruitment, employee training, and plant facilities and services—such as cafeterias and medical clinics—are not covered because data are not available for most countries. The compensation measures are from the national accounts, except those for Bel-

gium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. Self-employed workers are included in the all employed persons measures assuming that their hourly compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

### Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France and Italy (beginning 1970), refer to mining and manufacturing less energy-related products; the measures for Denmark include mining and exclude manufacturing handicrafts from 1960 to 1966; and the measures for the Netherlands exclude petroleum refining and include coal mining from 1969 to 1976.

The figures for one or more recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation and are considered preliminary until the national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures becomes available.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on this series, contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 606–5654.

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Table 45)

### Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

#### Description of the series

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses collects data from employers about their workers' job-related nonfatal injuries and illnesses. The information that employers provide is based on records that they maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, employers regulated by other Federal safety and health laws, and Federal, State, and local government agencies are excluded from the survey.

The survey is a Federal-State cooperative program with an independent sample selected for each participating State. A stratified random sample with a Neyman allocation is selected to represent all private industries in the State. The survey is stratified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and size of employment.

#### Definitions

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers maintain records of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses that involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.

**Occupational injury** is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

**Occupational illness** is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

**Lost workday injuries and illnesses** are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost workdays** include the number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee was either away from work or at work in some restricted capacity, or both, because of an occupational injury or illness. BLS measures of the number and incidence rate of lost workdays were discontinued beginning with the 1993 survey. The number of days away from work or days of restricted work activity does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, such as a Federal holiday, even though able to work.

**Incidence rates** are computed as the number of injuries and/or illnesses or lost work days per 100 full-time workers.

#### Notes on the data

The definitions of occupational injuries and illnesses are from *Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1986).

Estimates are made for industries and employment size classes for total recordable cases, lost workday cases, days away from work cases, and nonfatal cases without lost workdays. These data also are shown separately for injuries. Illness data are available for seven categories: Occupational skin diseases or disorders, dust diseases of the lungs, respiratory conditions due to toxic agents, poisoning (systemic effects of toxic agents), disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials), disorders associated with repeated trauma, and all other occupational illnesses.

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example., contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

Most of the estimates are in the form of incidence rates, defined as the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 equivalent full-time workers. For this purpose, 200,000 employee hours represent 100 employee years (2,000 hours per employee). Full detail on the available measures is presented in the annual bulletin, *Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Counts, Rates, and Characteristics.*

Comparable data for more than 40 States and territories are available from the BLS Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions. Many of these States publish data on State and local government employees in addition to private industry data.

Mining and railroad data are furnished to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration. Data from these organizations are included in both the national and State data published annually.

With the 1992 survey, BLS began publishing details on serious, nonfatal incidents resulting in days away from work. Included are some major characteristics of the injured and ill workers, such as occupation, age, gender, race, and length of service, as well as the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses (nature of the disabling condition, part of body affected, event and exposure, and the source directly producing the condition). In general, these data are available nationwide for detailed industries and for individual States at more aggregated industry levels.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the *Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions* at (202) 606–6180, or access the BLS Internet site at: http://www.bls.gov/oshhome.htm.

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

(Table 46)

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple

sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

In addition to private wage and salary workers, the self-employed, family members, and Federal, State, and local government workers are covered by the program. Institutionalized persons, such as prison inmates, are excluded. To be included in the fatality census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job.

## Definition

**A fatal work injury** is any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting in death from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census, as well as work-related illnesses, which can be difficult to identify due to long latency periods.

## Notes on the data

Twenty-eight data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated in the fatality program, including information about the fatally injured worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved. Summary worker demographic data and event characteristics are included in a national news release that is available about 8 months after the end of the reference year. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries was initiated in 1992 as a joint Federal-State effort. Most States issue summary information at the time of the national news release.

For more information on the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries contact the BLS Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions at (202) 606–6175, or access the BLS Internet site at: http://www.bls.gov/oshhome.htm

## 1. Labor market indicators

| Selected indicators | 1995 | 1996 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| **Employment data** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment status of the civilian noninstitutionalized population (household survey):[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor force participation rate | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 66.9 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.9 | 63.2 | 63.1 | 62.9 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 63.4 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Men | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 16 to 24 years | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| 25 years and over | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Women | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| 16 to 24 years | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 |
| 25 years and over | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117,203 | 119,554 | 116,484 | 116,956 | 117,441 | 117,928 | 118,466 | 119,264 | 119,958 | 120,509 |
| Private sector | 97,892 | 100,094 | 97,222 | 97,663 | 98,103 | 98,587 | 99,101 | 99,830 | 100,422 | 100,999 |
| Goods-producing | 24,206 | 24,259 | 24,277 | 24,235 | 24,175 | 24,148 | 24,187 | 24,249 | 24,273 | 24,320 |
| Manufacturing | 18,468 | 18,282 | 18,554 | 18,522 | 18,434 | 18,366 | 18,307 | 18,295 | 18,266 | 18,262 |
| Service-producing | 92,997 | 95,296 | 92,207 | 92,721 | 93,266 | 93,780 | 94,279 | 95,015 | 95,685 | 96,189 |
| Average hours: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private sector | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.6 |
| Manufacturing | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 |
| Overtime | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| **Employment Cost Index** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent change in the ECI, compensation: | | | | | | | | | | |
| All workers (excluding farm, household and Federal workers) | 2.7 | – | .8 | .6 | .8 | .5 | .9 | .7 | .8 | .5 |
| Private industry workers | 2.6 | – | .8 | .7 | .6 | .4 | .9 | .9 | .6 | .6 |
| Goods-producing[2] | 2.4 | – | .8 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .7 | .9 | .6 | .6 |
| Service-producing[2] | 2.8 | – | .9 | .8 | .7 | .3 | 1.1 | .8 | .7 | .5 |
| State and local government workers | 2.9 | – | .6 | .4 | 1.4 | .5 | .5 | .2 | 1.3 | .6 |
| Workers by bargaining status (private industry): | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 2.8 | – | .7 | .6 | .8 | .7 | .6 | .9 | .3 | .5 |
| Nonunion | 2.7 | – | .9 | .7 | .6 | .4 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .5 |

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

[2] Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Service-producing industries include all other private sector industries.

– Data not available.

## 2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity

| Selected measures | 1994 | 1995 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| **Compensation data**[1,2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Cost Index—compensation (wages, salaries, benefits): | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Private nonfarm | 3.1 | 2.6 | .8 | .7 | .6 | .4 | .9 | .9 | .6 | .6 |
| Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm | 2.8 | 2.9 | .7 | .7 | .8 | .6 | 1.0 | .8 | .9 | .6 |
| Private nonfarm | 2.8 | 2.8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .7 | .6 |
| **Price data**[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | .7 | .5 | .2 | 1.4 | .6 | .7 | .5 |
| Producer Price Index: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished goods | 1.7 | 2.3 | .7 | .9 | -.2 | .9 | .8 | 1.2 | .1 | .7 |
| Finished consumer goods | 1.6 | 2.3 | .6 | 1.0 | -.1 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | .3 | .6 |
| Capital equipment | 2.0 | 2.2 | .8 | .1 | -.5 | 1.8 | .1 | -.1 | -.7 | 1.1 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components | 4.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 | .1 | -.6 | -.2 | 1.0 | .4 | -.4 |
| Crude materials | -.5 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | -.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.0 | -.4 | 5.3 |
| **Productivity data**[3] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Business sector | .5 | .1 | -2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | -.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 | .3 | 2.4 |
| Nonfarm business sector | .5 | .3 | -2.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | -1.2 | 1.9 | .6 | .0 | 2.2 |
| Nonfinancial corporations[4] | 1.3 | .4 | -3.4 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.1 | – |

[1] Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

[3] Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

[4] Output per hour of all employees.

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

| Components | Quarterly average | | | | | | Four quarters ending— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | | 1996 | | | | 1995 | | 1996 | | | |
| | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| Average hourly compensation:[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All persons, business sector | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| All persons, nonfarm business sector | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Employment Cost Index—compensation: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm[2] | .8 | .5 | .9 | .7 | .8 | .5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Private nonfarm | .6 | .4 | .9 | .9 | .6 | .6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Union | .8 | .7 | .6 | .9 | .3 | .5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Nonunion | .6 | .4 | .9 | .8 | .8 | .5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| State and local governments | 1.4 | .5 | .5 | .2 | 1.3 | .6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian nonfarm[2] | .8 | .6 | 1.0 | .8 | .9 | .6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Private nonfarm | .7 | .6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .7 | .6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Union | .7 | .6 | .5 | 1.1 | .5 | .5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Nonunion | .7 | .6 | 1.2 | .9 | .8 | .6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| State and local governments | 1.6 | .6 | .4 | .2 | 1.6 | .6 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |

[1] Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

[2] Excludes Federal and household workers.

## 4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 198,584 | 200,591 | 199,773 | 199,921 | 200,101 | 200,278 | 200,459 | 200,641 | 200,847 | 201,061 | 201,273 | 201,463 | 201,636 | 202,285 | 202,388 |
| Civilian labor force | 132,304 | 133,943 | 133,070 | 133,464 | 133,427 | 133,759 | 133,709 | 134,165 | 133,898 | 134,291 | 134,636 | 134,831 | 135,022 | 135,848 | 135,634 |
| Participation rate | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.9 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 67.0 |
| Employed | 124,900 | 126,708 | 125,706 | 126,062 | 126,125 | 126,428 | 126,590 | 126,889 | 126,988 | 127,248 | 127,617 | 127,644 | 127,855 | 128,580 | 128,430 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 62.9 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 63.1 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 63.2 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 63.5 |
| Unemployed | 7,404 | 7,236 | 7,364 | 7,402 | 7,302 | 7,331 | 7,119 | 7,276 | 6,910 | 7,043 | 7,019 | 7,187 | 7,167 | 7,268 | 7,205 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Not in the labor force | 66,280 | 66,647 | 66,754 | 66,266 | 66,741 | 66,368 | 66,790 | 66,460 | 66,949 | 66,770 | 66,637 | 66,632 | 66,614 | 66,437 | 66,754 |
| **Men, 20 years and over** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 87,811 | 88,606 | 88,926 | 88,366 | 88,440 | 88,530 | 88,570 | 88,614 | 88,650 | 88,733 | 88,840 | 88,971 | 89,040 | 89,446 | 89,556 |
| Civilian labor force | 67,324 | 68,044 | 67,688 | 67,886 | 67,829 | 67,996 | 68,088 | 68,222 | 68,044 | 68,056 | 68,273 | 68,391 | 68,369 | 68,998 | 68,827 |
| Participation rate | 76.7 | 76.8 | 76.7 | 76.8 | 76.7 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 76.8 | 76.7 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 77.1 | 76.9 |
| Employed | 64,085 | 64,897 | 64,416 | 64,562 | 64,573 | 64,788 | 64,933 | 65,071 | 65,165 | 64,978 | 65,299 | 65,349 | 65,367 | 65,813 | 65,818 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 73.0 | 73.2 | 73.0 | 73.1 | 73.0 | 73.2 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 73.5 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 73.5 |
| Agriculture | 2,335 | 2,356 | 2,371 | 2,376 | 2,310 | 2,342 | 2,318 | 2,366 | 2,347 | 2,366 | 2,400 | 2,355 | 2,356 | 2,364 | 2,276 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 61,750 | 62,541 | 62,045 | 62,186 | 62,263 | 62,446 | 62,615 | 62,705 | 62,818 | 62,612 | 62,899 | 62,994 | 63,011 | 63,449 | 63,542 |
| Unemployed | 3,239 | 3,146 | 3,272 | 3,324 | 3,256 | 3,208 | 3,155 | 3,151 | 2,879 | 3,078 | 2,974 | 3,042 | 3,002 | 3,185 | 3,009 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| **Women, 20 years and over** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 96,262 | 97,050 | 96,757 | 96,798 | 96,857 | 96,925 | 96,999 | 97,064 | 97,146 | 97,226 | 97,290 | 97,366 | 97,457 | 97,520 | 97,571 |
| Civilian labor force | 57,215 | 58,094 | 57,618 | 57,803 | 57,817 | 57,885 | 57,909 | 58,139 | 58,230 | 58,349 | 58,432 | 58,574 | 58,728 | 58,894 | 58,743 |
| Participation rate | 59.4 | 59.9 | 59.5 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 59.9 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.2 |
| Employed | 54,396 | 55,311 | 54,845 | 55,054 | 55,075 | 55,067 | 55,196 | 55,315 | 55,498 | 55,644 | 55,681 | 55,753 | 55,871 | 56,165 | 55,954 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 56.5 | 57.0 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 56.9 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 57.0 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.6 | 57.3 |
| Agriculture | 830 | 827 | 845 | 842 | 842 | 831 | 835 | 847 | 826 | 844 | 800 | 786 | 772 | 797 | 775 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 53,566 | 54,484 | 54,000 | 54,212 | 54,233 | 54,236 | 54,361 | 54,468 | 54,672 | 54,800 | 54,881 | 54,967 | 55,099 | 55,369 | 55,179 |
| Unemployed | 2,819 | 2,783 | 2,773 | 2,749 | 2,742 | 2,818 | 2,713 | 2,824 | 2,732 | 2,705 | 2,751 | 2,821 | 2,857 | 2,729 | 2,788 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| **Both sexes, 16 to 19 years** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 14,511 | 14,934 | 14,719 | 14,757 | 14,805 | 14,823 | 14,890 | 14,963 | 15,051 | 15,101 | 15,143 | 15,126 | 15,139 | 15,318 | 15,261 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,765 | 7,806 | 7,764 | 7,775 | 7,781 | 7,878 | 7,712 | 7,804 | 7,624 | 7,886 | 7,931 | 7,866 | 7,925 | 7,956 | 8,065 |
| Participation rate | 53.5 | 52.3 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 53.1 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 50.7 | 52.2 | 52.4 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 51.9 | 52.8 |
| Employed | 6,419 | 6,500 | 6,445 | 6,446 | 6,477 | 6,573 | 6,461 | 6,503 | 6,325 | 6,626 | 6,637 | 6,542 | 6,617 | 6,601 | 6,657 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 44.2 | 43.5 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 44.3 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 42.0 | 43.9 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 43.6 |
| Agriculture | 275 | 261 | 283 | 252 | 260 | 301 | 255 | 257 | 245 | 270 | 250 | 213 | 298 | 307 | 240 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 6,144 | 6,239 | 6,162 | 6,194 | 6,217 | 6,272 | 6,206 | 6,246 | 6,080 | 6,356 | 6,387 | 6,329 | 6,319 | 6,294 | 6,417 |
| Unemployed | 1,346 | 1,306 | 1,319 | 1,329 | 1,304 | 1,305 | 1,251 | 1,301 | 1,299 | 1,260 | 1,294 | 1,324 | 1,308 | 1,354 | 1,408 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.3 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 17.5 |
| **White** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 166,914 | 168,317 | 167,757 | 167,853 | 167,973 | 168,098 | 168,222 | 168,345 | 168,489 | 168,639 | 168,788 | 168,924 | 169,044 | 169,436 | 169,492 |
| Civilian labor force | 111,950 | 113,108 | 112,651 | 112,827 | 112,720 | 113,025 | 112,940 | 113,139 | 112,904 | 113,334 | 113,625 | 113,816 | 113,991 | 114,377 | 114,333 |
| Participation rate | 67.1 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 67.3 | 67.4 | 67.4 | 67.5 | 67.5 |
| Employed | 106,490 | 107,808 | 107,192 | 107,398 | 107,364 | 107,576 | 107,733 | 107,862 | 107,853 | 108,217 | 108,527 | 108,570 | 108,734 | 109,151 | 109,197 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 63.8 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 64.4 |
| Unemployed | 5,459 | 5,300 | 5,459 | 5,429 | 5,356 | 5,449 | 5,207 | 5,277 | 5,051 | 5,117 | 5,098 | 5,246 | 5,257 | 5,226 | 5,136 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| **Black** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 23,246 | 23,604 | 23,455 | 23,485 | 23,519 | 23,549 | 23,579 | 23,611 | 23,650 | 23,690 | 23,728 | 23,762 | 23,794 | 23,847 | 23,872 |
| Civilian labor force | 14,817 | 15,134 | 14,862 | 15,019 | 15,004 | 15,138 | 15,010 | 15,212 | 15,297 | 15,184 | 15,276 | 15,290 | 15,306 | 15,372 | 15,408 |
| Participation rate | 63.7 | 64.1 | 63.4 | 64.0 | 63.8 | 64.3 | 63.7 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 64.1 | 64.4 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.5 |
| Employed | 13,279 | 13,542 | 13,326 | 13,401 | 13,432 | 13,584 | 13,478 | 13,612 | 13,699 | 13,566 | 13,647 | 13,673 | 13,693 | 13,709 | 13,672 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 57.1 | 57.4 | 56.8 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 57.7 | 57.2 | 57.7 | 57.9 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.3 |
| Unemployed | 1,538 | 1,592 | 1,536 | 1,618 | 1,572 | 1,554 | 1,532 | 1,600 | 1,598 | 1,618 | 1,629 | 1,617 | 1,613 | 1,663 | 1,736 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.3 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| **Hispanic origin** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population[1] | 18,629 | 19,213 | 18,977 | 19,025 | 19,080 | 19,131 | 19,184 | 19,238 | 19,292 | 19,346 | 19,398 | 19,454 | 19,505 | 20,013 | 20,067 |
| Civilian labor force | 12,267 | 12,774 | 12,589 | 12,543 | 12,552 | 12,602 | 12,624 | 12,697 | 12,864 | 12,871 | 12,989 | 13,182 | 13,150 | 13,795 | 13,640 |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 66.5 | 66.3 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 66.7 | 66.5 | 67.0 | 67.8 | 67.4 | 68.9 | 68.0 |
| Employed | 11,127 | 11,642 | 11,388 | 11,320 | 11,357 | 11,438 | 11,510 | 11,567 | 11,736 | 11,801 | 11,928 | 12,094 | 12,141 | 12,653 | 12,538 |
| Employment-population ratio[2] | 59.7 | 60.6 | 60.0 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 60.8 | 61.0 | 61.5 | 62.2 | 62.2 | 63.2 | 62.5 |
| Unemployed | 1,140 | 1,132 | 1,201 | 1,223 | 1,195 | 1,164 | 1,114 | 1,130 | 1,128 | 1,070 | 1,061 | 1,088 | 1,009 | 1,142 | 1,102 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.1 |

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" groups are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

## 5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

| Selected categories | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| **Characteristic** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed, 16 years and over | 124,900 | 126,708 | 125,706 | 126,062 | 126,125 | 126,428 | 126,590 | 126,889 | 126,988 | 127,248 | 127,617 | 127,644 | 127,855 | 128,580 | 128,430 |
| Men | 67,377 | 68,207 | 67,742 | 67,856 | 67,932 | 68,188 | 68,251 | 68,376 | 68,368 | 68,304 | 68,647 | 68,589 | 68,707 | 69,164 | 69,232 |
| Women | 57,523 | 58,501 | 57,964 | 58,206 | 58,193 | 58,240 | 58,339 | 58,513 | 58,620 | 58,944 | 58,970 | 59,055 | 59,148 | 59,416 | 59,197 |
| Married men, spouse present | 42,048 | 42,417 | 42,297 | 42,223 | 42,127 | 42,395 | 42,520 | 42,503 | 42,588 | 42,330 | 42,617 | 42,631 | 42,607 | 42,909 | 42,513 |
| Married women, spouse present | 32,063 | 32,406 | 32,153 | 32,168 | 31,983 | 32,339 | 32,456 | 32,634 | 32,665 | 32,679 | 32,537 | 32,509 | 32,631 | 32,826 | 32,578 |
| Women who maintain families | 7,164 | 7,363 | 7,299 | 7,372 | 7,366 | 7,323 | 7,364 | 7,253 | 7,338 | 7,420 | 7,392 | 7,444 | 7,500 | 7,501 | 7,556 |
| **Class of worker** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,814 | 1,869 | 1,933 | 1,863 | 1,852 | 1,957 | 1,883 | 1,860 | 1,814 | 1,834 | 1,813 | 1,829 | 1,878 | 1,988 | 1,932 |
| Self-employed workers | 1,580 | 1,518 | 1,529 | 1,560 | 1,502 | 1,472 | 1,490 | 1,546 | 1,525 | 1,557 | 1,560 | 1,464 | 1,475 | 1,448 | 1,353 |
| Unpaid family workers | 45 | 56 | 37 | 43 | 51 | 48 | 36 | 53 | 64 | 91 | 71 | 68 | 66 | 62 | 15 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 112,448 | 114,171 | 113,188 | 113,535 | 113,577 | 113,940 | 114,000 | 114,278 | 114,539 | 114,765 | 115,018 | 115,133 | 115,212 | 115,560 | 115,987 |
| Government | 18,362 | 18,217 | 18,233 | 18,141 | 18,307 | 18,240 | 18,280 | 18,280 | 18,265 | 18,092 | 18,132 | 18,270 | 18,266 | 18,385 | 18,144 |
| Private industries | 94,086 | 95,954 | 94,955 | 95,394 | 95,270 | 95,700 | 95,720 | 95,998 | 96,274 | 96,673 | 96,886 | 96,863 | 96,946 | 97,176 | 97,843 |
| Private households | 963 | 928 | 894 | 911 | 873 | 925 | 829 | 930 | 973 | 981 | 992 | 956 | 934 | 1,002 | 882 |
| Other | 93,123 | 95,025 | 94,061 | 94,483 | 94,397 | 94,775 | 94,891 | 95,068 | 95,301 | 95,692 | 95,894 | 95,907 | 96,012 | 96,174 | 96,962 |
| Self-employed workers | 8,902 | 8,971 | 8,948 | 9,041 | 9,045 | 8,882 | 9,027 | 8,984 | 8,896 | 8,811 | 8,967 | 9,023 | 9,109 | 9,445 | 9,124 |
| Unpaid family workers | 110 | 122 | 114 | 105 | 104 | 121 | 127 | 128 | 122 | 129 | 137 | 140 | 149 | 162 | 136 |
| **Persons at work part time[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,473 | 4,315 | 4,429 | 4,451 | 4,466 | 4,311 | 4,325 | 4,338 | 4,339 | 4,302 | 4,286 | 3,983 | 4,338 | 4,426 | 4,262 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 2,471 | 2,388 | 2,509 | 2,507 | 2,581 | 2,255 | 2,391 | 2,552 | 2,437 | 2,398 | 2,258 | 2,107 | 2,353 | 2,423 | 2,378 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,702 | 1,605 | 1,608 | 1,608 | 1,577 | 1,704 | 1,584 | 1,549 | 1,596 | 1,617 | 1,683 | 1,559 | 1,653 | 1,552 | 1,550 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 17,734 | 17,770 | 17,621 | 17,743 | 17,712 | 17,643 | 17,960 | 17,877 | 18,184 | 17,823 | 17,754 | 17,957 | 17,868 | 18,340 | 18,070 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,279 | 4,123 | 4,224 | 4,224 | 4,251 | 4,109 | 4,161 | 4,150 | 4,182 | 4,130 | 4,118 | 3,815 | 4,162 | 4,163 | 4,098 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 2,346 | 2,263 | 2,362 | 2,363 | 2,462 | 2,136 | 2,282 | 2,422 | 2,310 | 2,284 | 2,147 | 2,001 | 2,214 | 2,310 | 2,277 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,663 | 1,576 | 1,588 | 1,573 | 1,543 | 1,655 | 1,558 | 1,517 | 1,588 | 1,580 | 1,647 | 1,543 | 1,622 | 1,512 | 1,523 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 17,093 | 17,150 | 17,002 | 17,114 | 17,068 | 17,039 | 17,298 | 17,250 | 17,555 | 17,204 | 17,123 | 17,313 | 17,237 | 17,737 | 17,452 |

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

## 6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

| Selected categories | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| **Characteristic** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, all workers | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 17.3 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 17.5 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| White, total | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 14.6 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.6 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years | 13.4 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 14.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Black, total | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.3 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 35.7 | 33.6 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 29.7 | 31.6 | 33.5 | 37.0 | 34.0 | 34.2 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 34.3 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years | 37.1 | 36.9 | 32.5 | 36.3 | 34.9 | 30.0 | 36.6 | 43.0 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 41.2 | 38.6 | 42.7 | 37.4 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years | 34.3 | 30.3 | 33.3 | 29.1 | 30.8 | 29.3 | 26.9 | 22.4 | 35.8 | 30.9 | 31.9 | 30.0 | 31.2 | 27.5 | 31.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 10.3 |
| Hispanic origin, total | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Married men, spouse present | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Married women, spouse present | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Women who maintain families | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Full-time workers | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Part-time workers | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural wage and salary workers | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Mining | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 4.2 |
| Construction | 11.5 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 9.0 |
| Manufacturing | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Durable goods | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Services | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Government workers | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 11.1 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 |

## 7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Weeks of unemployment | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Less than 5 weeks | 2,700 | 2,633 | 2,736 | 2,632 | 2,450 | 2,754 | 2,544 | 2,603 | 2,534 | 2,522 | 2,556 | 2,819 | 2,671 | 2,801 | 2,591 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,342 | 2,287 | 2,291 | 2,305 | 2,330 | 2,310 | 2,201 | 2,307 | 2,199 | 2,245 | 2,265 | 2,252 | 2,357 | 2,223 | 2,382 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,363 | 2,316 | 2,322 | 2,406 | 2,387 | 2,354 | 2,353 | 2,326 | 2,273 | 2,277 | 2,294 | 2,184 | 2,179 | 2,155 | 2,163 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1,085 | 1,053 | 1,097 | 1,102 | 1,098 | 1,048 | 1,051 | 994 | 1,003 | 1,040 | 1,062 | 1,018 | 976 | 943 | 1,025 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,278 | 1,262 | 1,225 | 1,304 | 1,289 | 1,306 | 1,302 | 1,332 | 1,270 | 1,237 | 1,232 | 1,166 | 1,203 | 1,212 | 1,138 |
| Mean duration, in weeks | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| Median duration, in weeks | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.4 |

## 8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Reason for unemployment | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Job losers[1] | 3,476 | 3,370 | 3,543 | 3,508 | 3,535 | 3,409 | 3,399 | 3,348 | 3,095 | 3,236 | 3,171 | 3,261 | 3,221 | 3,245 | 3,163 |
| On temporary layoff | 1,030 | 1,021 | 1,041 | 1,031 | 1,092 | 1,070 | 1,000 | 980 | 931 | 989 | 957 | 994 | 987 | 953 | 944 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 2,446 | 2,349 | 2,502 | 2,477 | 2,443 | 2,339 | 2,399 | 2,368 | 2,164 | 2,247 | 2,214 | 2,267 | 2,234 | 2,293 | 2,218 |
| Job leavers | 824 | 774 | 749 | 783 | 723 | 688 | 702 | 754 | 775 | 800 | 797 | 825 | 845 | 890 | 787 |
| Reentrants | 2,525 | 2,512 | 2,499 | 2,538 | 2,487 | 2,709 | 2,437 | 2,522 | 2,467 | 2,441 | 2,489 | 2,523 | 2,556 | 2,505 | 2,648 |
| New entrants | 579 | 580 | 603 | 593 | 567 | 546 | 545 | 590 | 552 | 559 | 577 | 586 | 626 | 600 | 647 |
| **Percent of unemployed** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers[1] | 46.9 | 46.6 | 47.9 | 47.3 | 48.3 | 46.4 | 48.0 | 46.4 | 44.9 | 46.0 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 44.8 | 43.7 |
| On temporary layoff | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 33.0 | 32.5 | 33.8 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 31.8 | 33.9 | 32.8 | 31.4 | 31.9 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 30.8 | 31.7 | 30.6 |
| Job leavers | 11.1 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 10.9 |
| Reentrants | 34.1 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 34.0 | 36.8 | 34.4 | 35.0 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 35.4 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 34.6 | 36.6 |
| New entrants | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.9 |
| **Percent of civilian labor force** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers[1] | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Job leavers | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .6 |
| Reentrants | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| New entrants | .4 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .5 |

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

## 9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

| Sex and age | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Total, 16 years and over | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 16 to 24 years | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 17.3 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 17.5 |
| 16 to 17 years | 20.2 | 18.9 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 19.3 | 17.7 | 19.7 |
| 18 to 19 years | 15.3 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 15.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.7 |
| 25 years and over | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 55 years and over | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| 16 to 24 years | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 18.4 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 17.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 21.1 | 20.8 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 23.4 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 19.6 |
| 18 to 19 years | 16.5 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 15.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 9.2 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.6 |
| 25 years and over | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 55 years and over | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| 16 to 24 years | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 16.1 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 16.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 19.2 | 16.9 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 16.7 | 18.4 | 17.3 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 14.9 | 19.7 |
| 18 to 19 years | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 15.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| 25 years and over | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| 55 years and over | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

## 10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

| State | Jan. 1996 | Dec. 1996 | Jan. 1997[p] | State | Jan. 1996 | Dec. 1996 | Jan. 1997[p] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 5.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | Missouri | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Alaska | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.5 | Montana | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Arizona | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.1 | Nebraska | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Arkansas | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | Nevada | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| California | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | New Hampshire | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Colorado | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | New Jersey | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Connecticut | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 | New Mexico | 7.4 | 8.2 | 6.6 |
| Delaware | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | New York | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| District of Columbia | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.8 | North Carolina | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Florida | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | North Dakota | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Georgia | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | Ohio | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Hawaii | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.7 | Oklahoma | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Idaho | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.1 | Oregon | 5.4 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Illinois | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | Pennsylvania | 6.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Indiana | 4.6 | 3.6 | 3.0 | Rhode Island | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Iowa | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | South Carolina | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| Kansas | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | South Dakota | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Kentucky | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | Tennessee | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Louisiana | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 | Texas | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Maine | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | Utah | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Maryland | 5.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | Vermont | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.9 |
| Massachusetts | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | Virginia | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Michigan | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | Washington | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 |
| Minnesota | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | West Virginia | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Mississippi | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | Wisconsin | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| | | | | Wyoming | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 |

[p] = preliminary

## 11. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by State, seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

| State | Jan. 1996 | Dec. 1996 | Jan. 1997[p] | State | Jan. 1996 | Dec. 1996 | Jan. 1997[p] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,815.8 | 1,836.5 | 1,837.1 | Missouri | 2,548.2 | 2,592.8 | 2,581.5 |
| Alaska | 262.1 | 263.0 | 262.9 | Montana | 355.0 | 360.6 | 359.7 |
| Arizona | 1,850.7 | 1,937.1 | 1,935.5 | Nebraska | 827.2 | 843.4 | 847.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,080.6 | 1,092.7 | 1,089.5 | Nevada | 813.1 | 869.9 | 873.7 |
| California | 12,591.1 | 12,944.5 | 12,955.4 | New Hampshire | 548.4 | 566.6 | 566.1 |
| Colorado | 1,868.4 | 1,921.5 | 1,921.2 | New Jersey | 3,592.6 | 3,668.7 | 3,678.3 |
| Connecticut | 1,561.2 | 1,596.5 | 1,593.7 | New Mexico | 687.6 | 700.6 | 699.5 |
| Delaware | 365.7 | 382.1 | 381.4 | New York | 7,860.3 | 7,963.4 | 7,938.6 |
| District of Columbia | 629.4 | 620.7 | 617.5 | North Carolina | 3,488.3 | 3,615.8 | 3,632.0 |
| Florida | 6,083.6 | 6,283.3 | 6,297.2 | North Dakota | 305.3 | 312.5 | 312.4 |
| Georgia | 3,463.8 | 3,571.0 | 3,556.2 | Ohio | 5,248.6 | 5,329.7 | 5,325.9 |
| Hawaii | 529.9 | 528.2 | 531.6 | Oklahoma | 1,334.0 | 1,376.6 | 1,378.8 |
| Idaho | 484.3 | 498.0 | 501.9 | Oregon | 1,453.4 | 1,501.6 | 1,505.0 |
| Illinois | 5,639.7 | 5,714.4 | 5,695.3 | Pennsylvania | 5,220.8 | 5,361.4 | 5,370.7 |
| Indiana | 2,793.2 | 2,825.7 | 2,816.6 | Rhode Island | 438.5 | 445.6 | 444.0 |
| Iowa | 1,375.8 | 1,392.1 | 1,393.1 | South Carolina | 1,658.5 | 1,684.1 | 1,679.2 |
| Kansas | 1,209.2 | 1,247.4 | 1,245.0 | South Dakota | 346.7 | 351.4 | 351.3 |
| Kentucky | 1,650.2 | 1,688.6 | 1,685.8 | Tennessee | 2,516.4 | 2,556.2 | 2,555.7 |
| Louisiana | 1,790.7 | 1,829.6 | 1,828.7 | Texas | 8,140.4 | 8,353.0 | 8,325.0 |
| Maine | 538.9 | 540.8 | 545.0 | Utah | 934.8 | 973.6 | 976.6 |
| Maryland | 2,164.1 | 2,223.1 | 2,228.9 | Vermont | 273.8 | 275.9 | 277.2 |
| Massachusetts | 2,994.9 | 3,075.9 | 3,069.8 | Virginia | 3,074.2 | 3,175.8 | 3,183.6 |
| Michigan | 4,321.4 | 4,376.2 | 4,376.6 | Washington | 2,377.9 | 2,448.3 | 2,451.3 |
| Minnesota | 2,411.7 | 2,453.7 | 2,454.5 | West Virginia | 688.8 | 701.5 | 700.9 |
| Mississippi | 1,079.9 | 1,096.5 | 1,095.7 | Wisconsin | 2,585.9 | 2,629.0 | 2,623.1 |
| | | | | Wyoming | 219.7 | 221.7 | 221.3 |

[p] = preliminary

NOTE: Some data in this table may differ from data published elsewhere because of the continual updating of the data base.

## 12. Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

| Industry | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan.[p] | Feb.[p] |
| **TOTAL** | 117,203 | 119,554 | 118,579 | 118,737 | 118,928 | 119,335 | 119,537 | 119,772 | 120,052 | 120,050 | 120,311 | 120,492 | 120,723 | 120,970 | 121,309 |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR** | 97,892 | 100,094 | 99,214 | 99,343 | 99,531 | 99,877 | 100,091 | 100,288 | 100,446 | 100,531 | 100,803 | 100,995 | 101,199 | 101,420 | 101,713 |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 24,206 | 24,259 | 24,254 | 24,196 | 24,209 | 24,262 | 24,274 | 24,264 | 24,298 | 24,257 | 24,284 | 24,319 | 24,356 | 24,389 | 24,498 |
| **Mining**[1] | 580 | 570 | 573 | 574 | 573 | 576 | 575 | 570 | 570 | 567 | 566 | 566 | 566 | 568 | 570 |
| Metal mining | 51 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 53 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 318 | 311 | 313 | 314 | 314 | 316 | 314 | 310 | 311 | 309 | 308 | 308 | 308 | 309 | 311 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 106 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 110 | 110 |
| **Construction** | 5,158 | 5,407 | 5,349 | 5,340 | 5,353 | 5,384 | 5,401 | 5,427 | 5,437 | 5,449 | 5,464 | 5,491 | 5,520 | 5,535 | 5,644 |
| General building contractors | 1,200 | 1,230 | 1,218 | 1,223 | 1,227 | 1,229 | 1,232 | 1,231 | 1,232 | 1,233 | 1,233 | 1,241 | 1,250 | 1,259 | 1,269 |
| Heavy construction, except building | 751 | 764 | 764 | 769 | 765 | 764 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 765 | 765 | 764 | 766 | 766 | 790 |
| Special trades contractors | 3,207 | 3,412 | 3,367 | 3,348 | 3,361 | 3,391 | 3,401 | 3,427 | 3,435 | 3,451 | 3,466 | 3,486 | 3,504 | 3,510 | 3,585 |
| **Manufacturing** | 18,468 | 18,282 | 18,332 | 18,282 | 18,283 | 18,302 | 18,298 | 18,267 | 18,291 | 18,241 | 18,254 | 18,262 | 18,270 | 18,286 | 18,284 |
| Production workers | 12,787 | 12,626 | 12,671 | 12,619 | 12,624 | 12,631 | 12,634 | 12,614 | 12,626 | 12,591 | 12,606 | 12,613 | 12,616 | 12,625 | 12,632 |
| **Durable goods** | 10,654 | 10,676 | 10,659 | 10,623 | 10,654 | 10,679 | 10,696 | 10,680 | 10,711 | 10,675 | 10,684 | 10,694 | 10,710 | 10,730 | 10,735 |
| Production workers | 7,298 | 7,310 | 7,298 | 7,263 | 7,289 | 7,300 | 7,326 | 7,313 | 7,339 | 7,307 | 7,318 | 7,327 | 7,333 | 7,350 | 7,360 |
| Lumber and wood products | 764 | 764 | 756 | 755 | 761 | 762 | 767 | 764 | 769 | 766 | 769 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 772 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 509 | 501 | 502 | 500 | 498 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 499 | 500 | 499 | 501 | 503 | 503 | 504 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 538 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 534 | 537 | 536 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 537 | 539 | 538 | 540 |
| Primary metal industries | 710 | 705 | 708 | 706 | 704 | 705 | 708 | 700 | 706 | 706 | 702 | 703 | 702 | 704 | 704 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 241 | 238 | 240 | 239 | 238 | 239 | 239 | 237 | 237 | 237 | 234 | 234 | 233 | 235 | 234 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,438 | 1,451 | 1,443 | 1,442 | 1,440 | 1,443 | 1,450 | 1,454 | 1,456 | 1,456 | 1,459 | 1,461 | 1,462 | 1,463 | 1,464 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 2,059 | 2,087 | 2,083 | 2,087 | 2,086 | 2,087 | 2,088 | 2,088 | 2,089 | 2,082 | 2,088 | 2,087 | 2,092 | 2,101 | 2,103 |
| Computer and office equipment | 351 | 359 | 357 | 358 | 358 | 360 | 359 | 357 | 359 | 359 | 360 | 360 | 361 | 363 | 362 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 1,625 | 1,650 | 1,652 | 1,651 | 1,650 | 1,652 | 1,651 | 1,656 | 1,654 | 1,649 | 1,648 | 1,647 | 1,645 | 1,643 | 1,645 |
| Electronic components and accessories | 582 | 613 | 614 | 614 | 615 | 615 | 614 | 616 | 615 | 613 | 611 | 611 | 611 | 612 | 614 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,785 | 1,765 | 1,759 | 1,726 | 1,763 | 1,773 | 1,775 | 1,766 | 1,784 | 1,764 | 1,764 | 1,772 | 1,776 | 1,787 | 1,784 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 968 | 954 | 957 | 924 | 958 | 965 | 967 | 950 | 967 | 955 | 950 | 952 | 953 | 959 | 953 |
| Aircraft and parts | 449 | 454 | 446 | 445 | 447 | 449 | 446 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 463 | 468 | 472 | 476 | 481 |
| Instruments and related products | 837 | 832 | 831 | 832 | 832 | 834 | 835 | 832 | 833 | 831 | 833 | 830 | 834 | 831 | 830 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 389 | 386 | 389 | 388 | 386 | 386 | 386 | 385 | 385 | 384 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 389 | 389 |
| **Nondurable goods** | 7,814 | 7,606 | 7,673 | 7,659 | 7,629 | 7,623 | 7,602 | 7,587 | 7,580 | 7,566 | 7,570 | 7,568 | 7,560 | 7,556 | 7,549 |
| Production workers | 5,489 | 5,316 | 5,373 | 5,356 | 5,335 | 5,331 | 5,308 | 5,301 | 5,287 | 5,284 | 5,288 | 5,286 | 5,283 | 5,275 | 5,272 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,680 | 1,654 | 1,675 | 1,675 | 1,666 | 1,664 | 1,647 | 1,640 | 1,641 | 1,639 | 1,641 | 1,647 | 1,649 | 1,659 | 1,656 |
| Tobacco products | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 40 |
| Textile mill products | 667 | 636 | 644 | 642 | 636 | 637 | 637 | 637 | 633 | 631 | 633 | 628 | 628 | 629 | 626 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 930 | 847 | 873 | 863 | 859 | 853 | 847 | 849 | 837 | 835 | 834 | 829 | 824 | 813 | 808 |
| Paper and allied products | 692 | 677 | 682 | 681 | 677 | 679 | 676 | 672 | 673 | 674 | 674 | 675 | 674 | 673 | 673 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,543 | 1,528 | 1,531 | 1,531 | 1,527 | 1,525 | 1,528 | 1,527 | 1,527 | 1,527 | 1,528 | 1,525 | 1,523 | 1,524 | 1,525 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,035 | 1,021 | 1,025 | 1,027 | 1,024 | 1,025 | 1,020 | 1,019 | 1,021 | 1,017 | 1,017 | 1,017 | 1,016 | 1,016 | 1,016 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 144 | 139 | 140 | 140 | 139 | 139 | 140 | 139 | 139 | 139 | 138 | 139 | 138 | 136 | 137 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 976 | 968 | 963 | 960 | 962 | 963 | 969 | 968 | 976 | 971 | 971 | 974 | 973 | 972 | 975 |
| Leather and leather products | 106 | 96 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 93 |
| **SERVICE-PRODUCING** | 92,997 | 95,296 | 94,325 | 94,541 | 94,719 | 95,073 | 95,263 | 95,508 | 95,754 | 95,793 | 96,027 | 96,173 | 96,367 | 96,581 | 96,811 |
| **Transportation and public utilities** | 6,165 | 6,316 | 6,270 | 6,289 | 6,294 | 6,311 | 6,329 | 6,333 | 6,342 | 6,337 | 6,338 | 6,350 | 6,340 | 6,374 | 6,395 |
| Transportation | 3,918 | 4,034 | 3,994 | 4,008 | 4,015 | 4,028 | 4,045 | 4,051 | 4,056 | 4,052 | 4,059 | 4,062 | 4,057 | 4,087 | 4,106 |
| Railroad transportation | 239 | 232 | 234 | 233 | 233 | 232 | 231 | 229 | 230 | 230 | 231 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 228 |
| Local and interurban passenger transit | 423 | 451 | 439 | 441 | 442 | 450 | 454 | 458 | 463 | 458 | 458 | 460 | 462 | 466 | 466 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 1,867 | 1,878 | 1,879 | 1,883 | 1,882 | 1,891 | 1,891 | 1,888 | 1,882 | 1,877 | 1,877 | 1,870 | 1,852 | 1,873 | 1,883 |
| Water transportation | 174 | 172 | 171 | 171 | 173 | 167 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 171 | 172 | 172 | 172 | 176 | 175 |
| Transportation by air | 788 | 847 | 827 | 834 | 837 | 837 | 844 | 848 | 850 | 855 | 859 | 868 | 878 | 878 | 884 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Transportation services | 413 | 440 | 430 | 432 | 434 | 437 | 440 | 442 | 444 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 456 |
| Communications and public utilities | 2,247 | 2,282 | 2,276 | 2,281 | 2,279 | 2,283 | 2,284 | 2,282 | 2,286 | 2,285 | 2,279 | 2,288 | 2,283 | 2,287 | 2,289 |
| Communications | 1,333 | 1,387 | 1,371 | 1,378 | 1,378 | 1,384 | 1,388 | 1,391 | 1,398 | 1,398 | 1,393 | 1,401 | 1,397 | 1,404 | 1,408 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 914 | 895 | 905 | 903 | 901 | 899 | 896 | 891 | 888 | 887 | 886 | 887 | 886 | 883 | 881 |
| **Wholesale trade** | 6,412 | 6,587 | 6,529 | 6,548 | 6,550 | 6,567 | 6,575 | 6,585 | 6,603 | 6,619 | 6,643 | 6,651 | 6,655 | 6,662 | 6,683 |
| **Retail trade** | 21,173 | 21,597 | 21,340 | 21,343 | 21,422 | 21,499 | 21,575 | 21,671 | 21,672 | 21,702 | 21,803 | 21,857 | 21,931 | 21,929 | 21,978 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 871 | 915 | 880 | 887 | 896 | 907 | 917 | 922 | 923 | 930 | 936 | 942 | 948 | 941 | 941 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,678 | 2,723 | 2,674 | 2,681 | 2,679 | 2,728 | 2,721 | 2,732 | 2,745 | 2,737 | 2,765 | 2,770 | 2,781 | 2,735 | 2,789 |
| Department stores | 2,348 | 2,402 | 2,354 | 2,362 | 2,358 | 2,409 | 2,408 | 2,413 | 2,422 | 2,415 | 2,442 | 2,444 | 2,454 | 2,418 | 2,475 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 12. Continued—Employment of workers on nonfarm payrolls by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

| Industry | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan.[P] | F |
| Food stores | 3,364 | 3,429 | 3,401 | 3,402 | 3,401 | 3,416 | 3,420 | 3,435 | 3,442 | 3,440 | 3,454 | 3,462 | 3,461 | 3,474 | |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 2,190 | 2,274 | 2,234 | 2,242 | 2,253 | 2,259 | 2,272 | 2,285 | 2,291 | 2,297 | 2,303 | 2,309 | 2,313 | 2,316 | |
| New and used car dealers | 996 | 1,030 | 1,015 | 1,020 | 1,025 | 1,027 | 1,030 | 1,034 | 1,037 | 1,039 | 1,041 | 1,042 | 1,044 | 1,047 | |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,127 | 1,102 | 1,099 | 1,100 | 1,098 | 1,100 | 1,101 | 1,103 | 1,098 | 1,100 | 1,108 | 1,106 | 1,102 | 1,108 | |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 942 | 978 | 949 | 951 | 957 | 963 | 972 | 981 | 989 | 991 | 998 | 1,005 | 1,016 | 1,016 | |
| Eating and drinking places | 7,350 | 7,485 | 7,440 | 7,413 | 7,469 | 7,454 | 7,485 | 7,528 | 7,489 | 7,504 | 7,517 | 7,527 | 7,558 | 7,578 | |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments | 2,652 | 2,692 | 2,663 | 2,667 | 2,669 | 2,672 | 2,680 | 2,685 | 2,695 | 2,703 | 2,722 | 2,736 | 2,752 | 2,761 | |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate** | 6,830 | 6,977 | 6,919 | 6,932 | 6,942 | 6,964 | 6,967 | 6,987 | 6,999 | 7,009 | 7,026 | 7,038 | 7,052 | 7,065 | |
| Finance | 3,238 | 3,324 | 3,288 | 3,293 | 3,303 | 3,315 | 3,319 | 3,329 | 3,339 | 3,341 | 3,355 | 3,361 | 3,369 | 3,381 | |
| Depository institutions | 2,026 | 2,028 | 2,023 | 2,020 | 2,023 | 2,026 | 2,029 | 2,030 | 2,028 | 2,029 | 2,035 | 2,035 | 2,035 | 2,036 | |
| Commercial banks | 1,467 | 1,471 | 1,467 | 1,464 | 1,467 | 1,469 | 1,469 | 1,472 | 1,471 | 1,474 | 1,478 | 1,479 | 1,480 | 1,485 | |
| Savings institutions | 275 | 264 | 265 | 263 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 265 | 265 | 261 | 260 | 258 | 257 | 256 | |
| Nondepository institutions | 462 | 513 | 496 | 501 | 505 | 507 | 509 | 514 | 519 | 522 | 526 | 530 | 533 | 536 | |
| Security and commodity brokers | 523 | 541 | 531 | 532 | 534 | 538 | 541 | 543 | 548 | 547 | 549 | 552 | 555 | 560 | |
| Holding and other investment offices | 227 | 242 | 238 | 240 | 241 | 244 | 240 | 242 | 244 | 243 | 245 | 244 | 246 | 249 | |
| Insurance | 2,238 | 2,259 | 2,255 | 2,258 | 2,256 | 2,261 | 2,259 | 2,261 | 2,259 | 2,265 | 2,263 | 2,264 | 2,265 | 2,261 | |
| Insurance carriers | 1,541 | 1,550 | 1,547 | 1,549 | 1,549 | 1,552 | 1,551 | 1,553 | 1,551 | 1,554 | 1,551 | 1,550 | 1,551 | 1,549 | |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service | 697 | 709 | 708 | 709 | 707 | 709 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 711 | 712 | 714 | 714 | 712 | |
| Real estate | 1,354 | 1,394 | 1,376 | 1,381 | 1,383 | 1,388 | 1,389 | 1,397 | 1,401 | 1,403 | 1,408 | 1,413 | 1,418 | 1,423 | |
| **Services**[1] | 33,107 | 34,359 | 33,902 | 34,035 | 34,114 | 34,274 | 34,378 | 34,448 | 34,532 | 34,607 | 34,709 | 34,780 | 34,865 | 35,001 | |
| Agricultural services | 579 | 613 | 602 | 603 | 606 | 605 | 615 | 619 | 619 | 617 | 621 | 623 | 623 | 635 | |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,657 | 1,682 | 1,657 | 1,662 | 1,673 | 1,681 | 1,704 | 1,690 | 1,684 | 1,686 | 1,690 | 1,692 | 1,700 | 1,710 | |
| Personal services | 1,164 | 1,178 | 1,174 | 1,174 | 1,179 | 1,177 | 1,174 | 1,174 | 1,179 | 1,182 | 1,184 | 1,185 | 1,183 | 1,195 | |
| Business services | 6,786 | 7,174 | 7,026 | 7,058 | 7,085 | 7,152 | 7,188 | 7,225 | 7,269 | 7,267 | 7,292 | 7,285 | 7,326 | 7,391 | |
| Services to buildings | 882 | 892 | 899 | 899 | 900 | 903 | 895 | 893 | 893 | 891 | 894 | 885 | 885 | 875 | |
| Personnel supply services | 2,475 | 2,634 | 2,552 | 2,565 | 2,569 | 2,622 | 2,648 | 2,668 | 2,696 | 2,691 | 2,697 | 2,672 | 2,690 | 2,766 | |
| Help supply services | 2,189 | 2,332 | 2,254 | 2,265 | 2,272 | 2,322 | 2,352 | 2,368 | 2,393 | 2,387 | 2,391 | 2,362 | 2,379 | 2,451 | |
| Computer and data processing services | 1,080 | 1,200 | 1,148 | 1,155 | 1,169 | 1,184 | 1,195 | 1,206 | 1,218 | 1,226 | 1,239 | 1,251 | 1,262 | 1,275 | |
| Auto repair services and parking | 1,020 | 1,091 | 1,059 | 1,066 | 1,072 | 1,078 | 1,085 | 1,096 | 1,105 | 1,108 | 1,117 | 1,121 | 1,128 | 1,131 | |
| Miscellaneous repair services | 356 | 365 | 359 | 361 | 363 | 364 | 366 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 366 | 370 | 370 | 368 | |
| Motion pictures | 489 | 526 | 515 | 520 | 517 | 525 | 529 | 532 | 524 | 539 | 536 | 530 | 532 | 524 | |
| Amusement and recreation services | 1,436 | 1,518 | 1,505 | 1,519 | 1,517 | 1,516 | 1,504 | 1,514 | 1,515 | 1,522 | 1,534 | 1,545 | 1,559 | 1,570 | |
| Health services | 9,257 | 9,566 | 9,463 | 9,499 | 9,520 | 9,555 | 9,565 | 9,576 | 9,591 | 9,621 | 9,642 | 9,666 | 9,679 | 9,708 | |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors | 1,606 | 1,672 | 1,644 | 1,650 | 1,659 | 1,668 | 1,674 | 1,677 | 1,681 | 1,686 | 1,689 | 1,694 | 1,697 | 1,712 | |
| Nursing and personal care facilities | 1,693 | 1,742 | 1,722 | 1,728 | 1,733 | 1,740 | 1,744 | 1,747 | 1,749 | 1,751 | 1,754 | 1,757 | 1,760 | 1,762 | |
| Hospitals | 3,784 | 3,852 | 3,833 | 3,842 | 3,844 | 3,851 | 3,847 | 3,849 | 3,849 | 3,863 | 3,869 | 3,875 | 3,880 | 3,880 | |
| Home health care services | 626 | 658 | 653 | 655 | 658 | 658 | 658 | 656 | 658 | 661 | 663 | 668 | 665 | 667 | |
| Legal services | 923 | 932 | 927 | 927 | 926 | 929 | 929 | 933 | 935 | 934 | 937 | 941 | 943 | 943 | |
| Educational services | 1,959 | 2,002 | 1,985 | 1,991 | 1,994 | 1,987 | 2,001 | 2,017 | 2,014 | 2,005 | 2,015 | 2,025 | 2,021 | 2,007 | |
| Social services | 2,333 | 2,394 | 2,372 | 2,377 | 2,385 | 2,395 | 2,395 | 2,390 | 2,392 | 2,410 | 2,416 | 2,420 | 2,416 | 2,424 | |
| Child day care services | 564 | 571 | 568 | 569 | 569 | 571 | 570 | 568 | 577 | 575 | 580 | 579 | 575 | 580 | |
| Residential care | 640 | 665 | 654 | 656 | 661 | 663 | 665 | 669 | 672 | 672 | 673 | 675 | 676 | 677 | |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens | 80 | 85 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 86 | |
| Membership organizations | 2,132 | 2,145 | 2,137 | 2,136 | 2,137 | 2,147 | 2,148 | 2,146 | 2,154 | 2,150 | 2,151 | 2,152 | 2,153 | 2,152 | |
| Engineering and management services | 2,747 | 2,895 | 2,847 | 2,867 | 2,863 | 2,885 | 2,897 | 2,893 | 2,906 | 2,921 | 2,930 | 2,941 | 2,952 | 2,963 | |
| Engineering and architectural services | 814 | 843 | 827 | 829 | 834 | 838 | 848 | 844 | 848 | 853 | 854 | 859 | 859 | 862 | |
| Management and public relations | 817 | 905 | 881 | 894 | 892 | 897 | 900 | 903 | 907 | 917 | 922 | 935 | 942 | 943 | |
| **Government** | 19,310 | 19,461 | 19,365 | 19,394 | 19,397 | 19,458 | 19,446 | 19,484 | 19,606 | 19,519 | 19,508 | 19,497 | 19,524 | 19,550 | |
| Federal | 2,822 | 2,757 | 2,780 | 2,780 | 2,777 | 2,776 | 2,756 | 2,752 | 2,739 | 2,739 | 2,731 | 2,733 | 2,729 | 2,726 | |
| Federal, except Postal Service | 1,978 | 1,901 | 1,926 | 1,922 | 1,920 | 1,918 | 1,906 | 1,897 | 1,888 | 1,883 | 1,878 | 1,873 | 1,870 | 1,861 | |
| State | 4,642 | 4,645 | 4,636 | 4,640 | 4,645 | 4,655 | 4,654 | 4,659 | 4,674 | 4,658 | 4,640 | 4,640 | 4,642 | 4,640 | |
| Education | 1,931 | 1,959 | 1,945 | 1,952 | 1,956 | 1,963 | 1,968 | 1,981 | 1,984 | 1,975 | 1,960 | 1,960 | 1,963 | 1,960 | |
| Other State government | 2,711 | 2,685 | 2,691 | 2,688 | 2,689 | 2,692 | 2,686 | 2,678 | 2,690 | 2,683 | 2,680 | 2,680 | 2,679 | 2,680 | |
| Local | 11,847 | 12,059 | 11,949 | 11,974 | 11,975 | 12,027 | 12,036 | 12,073 | 12,193 | 12,122 | 12,137 | 12,124 | 12,153 | 12,184 | |
| Education | 6,603 | 6,740 | 6,659 | 6,675 | 6,682 | 6,690 | 6,719 | 6,768 | 6,862 | 6,787 | 6,794 | 6,798 | 6,801 | 6,824 | |
| Other local government | 5,244 | 5,319 | 5,290 | 5,299 | 5,293 | 5,337 | 5,317 | 5,305 | 5,331 | 5,335 | 5,343 | 5,326 | 5,352 | 5,360 | |

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

## 13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted

| Industry | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan.[P] | Feb.[P] |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR** | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.7 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 34.2 | 35.0 |
| **GOODS-PRODUCING** | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.8 | 41.3 |
| **MINING** | 44.7 | 45.3 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 45.0 | 45.2 | 45.9 | 44.9 | 44.8 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 44.8 | 45.7 | 44.3 | 46.4 |
| **MANUFACTURING** | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.9 |
| Overtime hours | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| **Durable goods** | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 42.7 |
| Overtime hours | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 40.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 39.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 43.0 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 43.5 |
| Primary metal industries | 44.0 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 44.7 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 44.4 | 44.5 | 44.9 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 44.3 | 44.2 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 44.8 | 44.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 42.5 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.5 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.7 |
| Transportation equipment | 43.8 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 43.9 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 44.1 | 44.5 | 45.1 | 44.4 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 44.9 | 44.9 | 43.7 | 42.1 | 46.0 | 46.5 | 45.7 | 45.5 | 46.4 | 45.2 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 45.1 | 46.0 | 45.3 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.1 | 41.5 | 42.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.8 |
| **Nondurable goods** | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.8 |
| Overtime hours | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Food and kindred products | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.5 |
| Textile mill products | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 40.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.5 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.1 |
| Paper and allied products | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.6 | 43.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 43.6 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.5 |
| Leather and leather products | 38.0 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 39.0 |
| **SERVICE-PRODUCING** | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 33.0 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 33.3 |
| **TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES** | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 40.1 |
| **WHOLESALE TRADE** | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.1 | 38.8 |
| **RETAIL TRADE** | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 29.5 |

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

## 14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan.[P] | Feb.[P] |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)** | $ 11.44 | $ 11.82 | $11.65 | $11.68 | $11.72 | $11.74 | $11.83 | $11.81 | $11.87 | $11.91 | $11.90 | $11.99 | $12.04 | $12.06 | $12.09 |
| **Goods-producing** | 13.04 | 13.47 | 13.26 | 13.25 | 13.40 | 13.38 | 13.45 | 13.48 | 13.56 | 13.56 | 13.57 | 13.62 | 13.69 | 13.73 | 13.75 |
| Mining | 15.30 | 15.60 | 15.49 | 15.46 | 15.44 | 15.45 | 15.59 | 15.62 | 15.63 | 15.67 | 15.65 | 15.76 | 15.90 | 15.97 | 15.88 |
| Construction | 15.08 | 15.43 | 15.23 | 15.24 | 15.28 | 15.31 | 15.40 | 15.46 | 15.49 | 15.53 | 15.55 | 15.55 | 15.66 | 15.73 | 15.74 |
| Manufacturing | 12.37 | 12.78 | 12.56 | 12.55 | 12.74 | 12.73 | 12.77 | 12.79 | 12.89 | 12.87 | 12.88 | 12.94 | 12.99 | 13.03 | 13.02 |
| Excluding overtime | 11.74 | 12.12 | 11.93 | 11.91 | 12.09 | 12.06 | 12.12 | 12.15 | 12.22 | 12.21 | 12.21 | 12.27 | 12.30 | 12.34 | 12.32 |
| **Service-producing** | 10.89 | 11.27 | 11.11 | 11.16 | 11.15 | 11.18 | 11.29 | 11.25 | 11.30 | 11.36 | 11.35 | 11.45 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.54 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 14.23 | 14.52 | 14.43 | 14.47 | 14.49 | 14.50 | 14.55 | 14.52 | 14.61 | 14.58 | 14.50 | 14.59 | 14.61 | 14.79 | 14.63 |
| Wholesale trade | 12.43 | 12.84 | 12.63 | 12.70 | 12.71 | 12.71 | 12.91 | 12.81 | 12.88 | 12.99 | 12.91 | 13.05 | 13.16 | 13.08 | 13.21 |
| Retail trade | 7.69 | 7.98 | 7.85 | 7.88 | 7.90 | 7.93 | 8.00 | 7.96 | 8.01 | 8.01 | 8.09 | 8.13 | 8.16 | 8.18 | 8.20 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 12.33 | 12.80 | 12.60 | 12.68 | 12.64 | 12.76 | 12.86 | 12.77 | 12.85 | 12.92 | 12.86 | 13.02 | 13.01 | 12.96 | 13.10 |
| Services | 11.39 | 11.80 | 11.62 | 11.67 | 11.65 | 11.69 | 11.79 | 11.78 | 11.82 | 11.89 | 11.90 | 12.02 | 12.07 | 12.05 | 12.13 |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant (1982) dollars)** | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.42 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 7.39 | 7.44 | 7.41 | 7.45 | 7.45 | 7.41 | 7.45 | 7.46 | 7.46 | – |

– Data not available.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

## 15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan.[P] | Feb.[P] |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR** | $ 11.44 | $ 11.82 | $11.69 | $11.69 | $11.75 | $11.73 | $11.76 | $11.74 | $11.77 | $11.96 | $11.96 | $12.01 | $12.06 | $12.11 | $12.13 |
| **MINING** | 15.30 | 15.60 | 15.62 | 15.51 | 15.55 | 15.44 | 15.57 | 15.53 | 15.51 | 15.72 | 15.54 | 15.66 | 15.94 | 16.12 | 15.98 |
| **CONSTRUCTION** | 15.08 | 15.43 | 15.14 | 15.13 | 15.19 | 15.27 | 15.32 | 15.48 | 15.55 | 15.73 | 15.73 | 15.59 | 15.63 | 15.71 | 15.63 |
| **MANUFACTURING** | 12.37 | 12.78 | 12.57 | 12.54 | 12.73 | 12.71 | 12.75 | 12.79 | 12.79 | 12.90 | 12.84 | 12.93 | 13.07 | 13.04 | 13.02 |
| **Durable goods** | 12.94 | 13.34 | 13.13 | 13.05 | 13.29 | 13.27 | 13.32 | 13.35 | 13.38 | 13.51 | 13.42 | 13.49 | 13.64 | 13.61 | 13.59 |
| Lumber and wood products | 10.12 | 10.44 | 10.23 | 10.29 | 10.33 | 10.34 | 10.45 | 10.47 | 10.53 | 10.56 | 10.56 | 10.57 | 10.61 | 10.57 | 10.59 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 9.82 | 10.15 | 9.95 | 10.00 | 10.06 | 10.08 | 10.11 | 10.13 | 10.19 | 10.27 | 10.28 | 10.28 | 10.42 | 10.39 | 10.34 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 12.41 | 12.81 | 12.56 | 12.59 | 12.76 | 12.74 | 12.81 | 12.93 | 12.91 | 12.99 | 12.91 | 12.95 | 12.93 | 13.00 | 13.06 |
| Primary metal industries | 14.62 | 14.99 | 14.71 | 14.74 | 15.00 | 14.83 | 14.92 | 15.09 | 15.03 | 15.19 | 15.10 | 15.19 | 15.16 | 15.13 | 15.08 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 17.35 | 17.84 | 17.50 | 17.61 | 17.92 | 17.57 | 17.69 | 18.01 | 17.88 | 18.15 | 17.99 | 18.11 | 17.97 | 17.75 | 17.78 |
| Fabricated metal products | 12.12 | 12.48 | 12.29 | 12.28 | 12.43 | 12.42 | 12.49 | 12.48 | 12.51 | 12.64 | 12.52 | 12.58 | 12.76 | 12.73 | 12.73 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 13.25 | 13.59 | 13.40 | 13.36 | 13.44 | 13.45 | 13.52 | 13.55 | 13.64 | 13.77 | 13.71 | 13.81 | 13.98 | 13.91 | 13.89 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 11.69 | 12.17 | 11.87 | 11.91 | 12.00 | 12.08 | 12.18 | 12.24 | 12.27 | 12.34 | 12.32 | 12.35 | 12.53 | 12.48 | 12.44 |
| Transportation equipment | 16.76 | 17.24 | 16.99 | 16.68 | 17.27 | 17.24 | 17.27 | 17.33 | 17.32 | 17.50 | 17.30 | 17.38 | 17.61 | 17.47 | 17.44 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 17.36 | 17.83 | 17.54 | 17.11 | 17.97 | 17.92 | 17.91 | 17.97 | 17.87 | 18.12 | 17.81 | 17.93 | 18.20 | 18.06 | 18.00 |
| Instruments and related products | 12.71 | 13.14 | 12.94 | 12.97 | 13.03 | 13.04 | 13.09 | 13.18 | 13.18 | 13.31 | 13.26 | 13.33 | 13.39 | 13.38 | 13.37 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 10.06 | 10.40 | 10.26 | 10.25 | 10.35 | 10.36 | 10.35 | 10.39 | 10.39 | 10.49 | 10.48 | 10.54 | 10.60 | 10.60 | 10.60 |
| **Nondurable goods** | 11.58 | 11.97 | 11.80 | 11.83 | 11.93 | 11.89 | 11.93 | 12.01 | 11.96 | 12.02 | 12.01 | 12.12 | 12.24 | 12.21 | 12.20 |
| Food and kindred products | 10.94 | 11.22 | 11.05 | 11.11 | 11.21 | 11.20 | 11.24 | 11.27 | 11.18 | 11.21 | 11.18 | 11.41 | 11.47 | 11.41 | 11.33 |
| Tobacco products | 19.48 | 19.54 | 18.32 | 19.55 | 20.55 | 21.19 | 21.52 | 21.09 | 20.44 | 18.65 | 17.99 | 18.88 | 18.94 | 18.89 | 19.10 |
| Textile mill products | 9.41 | 9.68 | 9.54 | 9.55 | 9.65 | 9.61 | 9.67 | 9.67 | 9.71 | 9.77 | 9.72 | 9.76 | 9.91 | 9.93 | 9.89 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 7.64 | 7.95 | 7.81 | 7.85 | 7.94 | 7.93 | 7.98 | 7.94 | 7.93 | 7.99 | 8.02 | 8.01 | 8.14 | 8.09 | 8.16 |
| Paper and allied products | 14.23 | 14.68 | 14.43 | 14.45 | 14.61 | 14.59 | 14.64 | 14.79 | 14.70 | 14.74 | 14.75 | 14.87 | 14.95 | 14.87 | 14.84 |
| Printing and publishing | 12.33 | 12.64 | 12.48 | 12.52 | 12.52 | 12.53 | 12.53 | 12.62 | 12.69 | 12.82 | 12.80 | 12.82 | 12.90 | 12.87 | 12.89 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 15.63 | 16.20 | 15.98 | 16.03 | 16.17 | 16.07 | 16.15 | 16.19 | 16.25 | 16.29 | 16.32 | 16.41 | 16.48 | 16.41 | 16.38 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 19.36 | 19.30 | 19.53 | 19.20 | 19.30 | 18.97 | 18.86 | 19.00 | 18.96 | 19.33 | 19.32 | 19.59 | 20.25 | 20.03 | 20.04 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 10.91 | 11.24 | 11.14 | 11.14 | 11.19 | 11.19 | 11.16 | 11.24 | 11.23 | 11.30 | 11.27 | 11.33 | 11.50 | 11.49 | 11.45 |
| Leather and leather products | 8.17 | 8.57 | 8.42 | 8.46 | 8.41 | 8.43 | 8.48 | 8.44 | 8.63 | 8.70 | 8.72 | 8.74 | 8.83 | 8.84 | 8.87 |
| **TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES** | 14.23 | 14.52 | 14.45 | 14.44 | 14.49 | 14.43 | 14.47 | 14.51 | 14.55 | 14.63 | 14.54 | 14.62 | 14.66 | 14.79 | 14.67 |
| **WHOLESALE TRADE** | 12.43 | 12.84 | 12.66 | 12.67 | 12.76 | 12.72 | 12.85 | 12.80 | 12.82 | 13.00 | 12.91 | 13.03 | 13.17 | 13.15 | 13.24 |
| **RETAIL TRADE** | 7.69 | 7.98 | 7.87 | 7.90 | 7.92 | 7.92 | 7.97 | 7.92 | 7.95 | 8.06 | 8.11 | 8.13 | 8.15 | 8.23 | 8.23 |
| **FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE** | 12.33 | 12.80 | 12.71 | 12.74 | 12.76 | 12.75 | 12.76 | 12.69 | 12.72 | 12.90 | 12.88 | 12.98 | 13.03 | 13.01 | 13.18 |
| **SERVICES** | 11.39 | 11.80 | 11.72 | 11.72 | 11.72 | 11.68 | 11.67 | 11.62 | 11.64 | 11.91 | 11.94 | 12.05 | 12.17 | 12.19 | 12.23 |

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

## 16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan.[P] | Feb.[P] |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars | $394.68 | $406.61 | $398.63 | $399.80 | $400.68 | $402.34 | $410.42 | $406.20 | $409.60 | $417.40 | $412.62 | $414.35 | $420.89 | $410.53 | $418.49 |
| Seasonally adjusted | – | – | 401.93 | 402.96 | 402.00 | 401.51 | 410.50 | 403.90 | 408.33 | 413.28 | 408.17 | 414.85 | 418.99 | 412.45 | 423.15 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 255.29 | 255.73 | 253.74 | 253.36 | 252.79 | 253.20 | 258.13 | 255.15 | 256.96 | 260.71 | 257.08 | 257.52 | 261.58 | 254.72 | – |
| **MINING** | 683.91 | 706.68 | 704.46 | 697.95 | 698.20 | 697.89 | 716.22 | 695.74 | 702.60 | 723.12 | 713.29 | 712.53 | 733.24 | 712.50 | 731.88 |
| **CONSTRUCTION** | 585.10 | 600.23 | 576.83 | 576.45 | 586.33 | 592.48 | 606.67 | 616.10 | 618.89 | 624.48 | 627.63 | 604.89 | 601.76 | 570.27 | 586.13 |
| **MANUFACTURING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars | 514.59 | 531.65 | 519.14 | 517.90 | 524.48 | 528.74 | 534.23 | 525.67 | 534.62 | 545.67 | 538.00 | 544.35 | 559.40 | 541.16 | 540.33 |
| Constant (1982) dollars | 332.85 | 334.37 | 330.45 | 328.20 | 330.90 | 332.75 | 335.99 | 330.19 | 335.40 | 340.83 | 335.20 | 338.32 | 347.67 | 335.50 | – |
| **Durable goods** | 548.66 | 565.62 | 552.77 | 548.10 | 558.18 | 562.64 | 568.76 | 556.69 | 568.65 | 582.28 | 571.69 | 578.72 | 594.70 | 574.34 | 576.22 |
| Lumber and wood products | 410.87 | 425.95 | 407.15 | 415.72 | 420.43 | 426.01 | 434.72 | 426.13 | 435.94 | 439.30 | 437.18 | 433.37 | 437.13 | 417.52 | 425.72 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 388.87 | 399.91 | 383.08 | 390.00 | 389.32 | 394.13 | 399.35 | 397.10 | 407.60 | 414.91 | 416.26 | 415.31 | 432.43 | 409.37 | 403.26 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 533.63 | 554.67 | 532.54 | 537.59 | 551.23 | 555.46 | 564.92 | 562.46 | 568.04 | 575.46 | 568.04 | 563.33 | 557.28 | 531.70 | 548.52 |
| Primary metal industries | 643.28 | 662.56 | 648.71 | 645.61 | 654.00 | 654.00 | 660.96 | 657.92 | 662.82 | 680.51 | 670.44 | 675.96 | 686.75 | 673.29 | 672.57 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 770.34 | 793.88 | 780.50 | 780.12 | 788.48 | 778.35 | 787.21 | 799.64 | 786.72 | 809.49 | 798.76 | 816.76 | 810.45 | 793.43 | 791.21 |
| Fabricated metal products | 512.68 | 527.90 | 516.18 | 514.53 | 519.57 | 525.37 | 533.32 | 519.17 | 532.93 | 543.52 | 534.60 | 539.68 | 556.34 | 535.93 | 537.21 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 575.05 | 585.73 | 580.22 | 578.49 | 573.89 | 578.35 | 585.42 | 574.52 | 582.43 | 596.24 | 588.16 | 597.97 | 620.71 | 602.30 | 604.22 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 486.30 | 505.06 | 492.61 | 493.07 | 488.40 | 496.49 | 506.69 | 495.72 | 509.20 | 518.28 | 513.74 | 519.94 | 537.54 | 512.93 | 513.77 |
| Transportation equipment | 734.09 | 758.56 | 735.67 | 705.99 | 761.61 | 767.08 | 768.51 | 739.99 | 767.28 | 789.25 | 764.66 | 773.41 | 801.26 | 780.91 | 772.59 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 779.46 | 800.57 | 773.51 | 723.75 | 815.84 | 822.53 | 818.49 | 779.90 | 813.09 | 837.14 | 801.45 | 810.44 | 846.30 | 823.54 | 813.60 |
| Instruments and related products | 526.19 | 547.94 | 540.89 | 543.44 | 538.14 | 541.16 | 549.78 | 540.38 | 548.29 | 559.02 | 552.94 | 562.53 | 577.11 | 556.61 | 561.54 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 401.39 | 412.88 | 403.22 | 407.95 | 407.79 | 410.26 | 410.90 | 404.17 | 414.56 | 423.80 | 422.34 | 428.98 | 435.66 | 420.82 | 426.12 |
| **Nondurable goods** | 468.99 | 484.79 | 473.18 | 476.75 | 477.20 | 480.36 | 486.74 | 484.00 | 489.16 | 496.43 | 491.21 | 499.34 | 509.18 | 494.51 | 492.88 |
| Food and kindred products | 449.63 | 460.02 | 446.42 | 449.96 | 450.64 | 455.84 | 459.72 | 460.94 | 463.97 | 473.06 | 465.09 | 476.94 | 481.74 | 465.53 | 463.40 |
| Tobacco products | 771.41 | 781.60 | 710.82 | 772.23 | 809.67 | 847.60 | 884.47 | 816.18 | 819.64 | 783.30 | 741.19 | 777.86 | 793.59 | 734.82 | 742.99 |
| Textile mill products | 383.93 | 392.04 | 382.55 | 388.69 | 386.97 | 390.17 | 400.34 | 388.73 | 401.02 | 404.48 | 399.49 | 406.02 | 415.23 | 406.14 | 397.58 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 282.68 | 294.15 | 287.41 | 290.45 | 289.02 | 295.79 | 302.44 | 292.19 | 298.96 | 300.42 | 301.55 | 301.98 | 308.51 | 298.52 | 300.29 |
| Paper and allied products | 613.31 | 635.64 | 617.60 | 618.46 | 626.77 | 627.37 | 635.38 | 638.93 | 637.98 | 648.56 | 644.58 | 655.77 | 666.77 | 649.82 | 639.60 |
| Printing and publishing | 471.01 | 482.85 | 472.99 | 478.26 | 474.51 | 476.14 | 474.89 | 478.30 | 489.83 | 497.42 | 491.52 | 496.13 | 503.10 | 486.49 | 491.11 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 675.22 | 699.84 | 688.74 | 690.89 | 692.08 | 691.01 | 700.91 | 694.55 | 697.13 | 705.36 | 705.02 | 717.12 | 731.71 | 712.19 | 716.10 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 846.03 | 841.48 | 835.88 | 825.60 | 837.62 | 808.12 | 843.04 | 839.80 | 832.34 | 854.39 | 842.35 | 861.96 | 888.98 | 901.35 | 829.66 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 452.77 | 466.46 | 460.08 | 460.08 | 459.91 | 465.50 | 465.37 | 458.59 | 467.17 | 475.73 | 468.83 | 471.33 | 489.90 | 475.69 | 474.03 |
| Leather and leather products | 310.46 | 326.52 | 312.38 | 318.94 | 315.38 | 322.03 | 331.57 | 318.19 | 336.57 | 341.04 | 340.08 | 343.48 | 346.14 | 332.38 | 337.06 |
| **TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES** | 562.09 | 576.44 | 569.33 | 570.38 | 568.01 | 567.10 | 580.25 | 577.50 | 583.46 | 589.59 | 578.69 | 583.34 | 586.40 | 576.81 | 583.87 |
| **WHOLESALE TRADE** | 476.07 | 491.77 | 481.08 | 482.73 | 486.16 | 485.90 | 498.58 | 487.68 | 492.29 | 501.80 | 494.45 | 499.05 | 509.68 | 498.39 | 509.74 |
| **RETAIL TRADE** | 221.47 | 229.82 | 221.93 | 225.15 | 224.93 | 227.30 | 234.32 | 232.85 | 234.53 | 234.55 | 232.76 | 233.33 | 238.80 | 230.44 | 237.02 |
| **FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE** | 442.65 | 459.52 | 453.75 | 454.82 | 454.26 | 453.90 | 465.74 | 450.50 | 454.10 | 470.85 | 459.82 | 464.68 | 478.20 | 464.46 | 482.39 |
| **SERVICES** | 369.04 | 382.32 | 377.38 | 377.38 | 377.38 | 376.10 | 382.78 | 377.65 | 380.63 | 388.27 | 386.86 | 390.42 | 397.96 | 390.08 | 399.92 |

– Data not available.

[P] = preliminary.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

## 17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

| Timespan and year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 1-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 58.8 | 62.1 | 66.0 | 64.2 | 60.3 | 63.5 | 61.5 | 62.1 | 60.8 | 61.5 | 63.1 | 63.9 |
| 1995 | 63.2 | 59.3 | 54.9 | 54.6 | 51.4 | 55.1 | 54.1 | 57.4 | 51.8 | 54.8 | 56.3 | 59.4 |
| 1996 | 52.4 | 63.2 | 60.0 | 52.4 | 62.2 | 57.4 | 55.8 | 57.3 | 52.7 | 63.1 | 57.2 | 59.0 |
| 1997 | 58.8 | 55.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Over 3-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 67.1 | 69.5 | 70.4 | 68.7 | 66.4 | 66.0 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 68.0 | 67.8 |
| 1995 | 66.6 | 63.2 | 56.9 | 53.4 | 54.2 | 52.9 | 56.6 | 53.8 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 58.3 | 57.0 |
| 1996 | 60.7 | 61.8 | 61.2 | 60.0 | 61.0 | 63.6 | 60.3 | 56.7 | 60.8 | 60.0 | 64.6 | 62.9 |
| 1997 | 64.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 70.8 | 71.6 | 69.0 | 69.8 | 69.5 | 69.5 | 69.2 | 69.0 | 69.2 | 68.5 | 69.1 | 66.6 |
| 1995 | 66.3 | 60.8 | 58.7 | 54.4 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 53.1 | 56.3 | 55.9 | 54.1 | 56.2 | 61.8 |
| 1996 | 60.3 | 62.9 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 62.6 | 59.0 | 65.2 | 62.6 | 61.8 | 63.8 | 64.6 | – |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 70.2 | 71.6 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 72.1 | 71.8 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 70.1 | 69.4 | 65.7 | 65.0 |
| 1995 | 62.6 | 60.8 | 60.1 | 61.2 | 58.1 | 57.7 | 54.5 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 57.3 | 59.4 | 59.8 |
| 1996 | 61.0 | 61.7 | 61.5 | 61.1 | 62.8 | 64.3 | 64.0 | 64.0 | – | – | – | – |
| | Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Over 1-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 56.5 | 60.1 | 59.7 | 58.6 | 53.2 | 57.9 | 57.6 | 53.6 | 55.8 | 54.7 | 57.2 | 59.4 |
| 1995 | 56.8 | 55.0 | 46.0 | 45.3 | 39.2 | 40.3 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 42.4 | 45.3 | 46.4 | 47.5 |
| 1996 | 42.1 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 39.6 | 53.2 | 49.6 | 43.9 | 50.0 | 44.6 | 54.3 | 48.2 | 52.9 |
| 1997 | 53.2 | 48.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Over 3-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 63.7 | 64.4 | 66.2 | 60.8 | 56.1 | 56.8 | 60.8 | 58.6 | 54.0 | 56.1 | 60.1 | 60.8 |
| 1995 | 60.4 | 51.8 | 43.5 | 34.9 | 33.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 35.6 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 38.8 |
| 1996 | 38.8 | 39.9 | 37.8 | 43.2 | 45.3 | 47.5 | 45.7 | 40.6 | 50.7 | 47.1 | 51.8 | 51.8 |
| 1997 | 54.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Over 6-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 62.2 | 64.4 | 60.4 | 61.5 | 59.0 | 56.8 | 56.5 | 57.2 | 60.1 | 55.8 | 59.7 | 55.8 |
| 1995 | 55.4 | 45.0 | 38.5 | 33.5 | 27.7 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 30.6 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 34.2 | 38.8 |
| 1996 | 32.0 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 38.1 | 42.4 | 37.8 | 48.6 | 43.5 | 45.0 | 51.4 | 47.8 | – |
| Over 12-month span: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 | 57.9 | 58.6 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 60.8 | 63.3 | 59.4 | 60.1 | 57.2 | 55.8 | 49.6 | 47.5 |
| 1995 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 34.5 | 31.7 | 25.9 | 28.8 | 28.1 | 24.1 | 27.0 | 29.1 |
| 1996 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.6 | – | – | – | – |

– Data not available.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data for the 2 most recent months shown in each span are preliminary. See the "Definitions" in this section. See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

## 18. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 184,613 | 186,393 | 189,164 | 190,925 | 192,805 | 194,838 | 196,814 | 198,584 | 200,591 |
| Civilian labor force | 121,669 | 123,869 | 125,840 | 126,346 | 128,105 | 129,200 | 131,056 | 132,304 | 133,943 |
| Labor force participation rate | 65.9 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 66.2 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 66.6 | 66.6 | 66.8 |
| Employed | 114,968 | 117,342 | 118,793 | 117,718 | 118,492 | 120,259 | 123,060 | 124,900 | 126,708 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.3 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 61.7 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.2 |
| Agriculture | 3,169 | 3,199 | 3,223 | 3,269 | 3,247 | 3,115 | 3,409 | 3,440 | 3,443 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 111,800 | 114,142 | 115,570 | 114,499 | 115,245 | 117,144 | 119,651 | 121,460 | 123,264 |
| Unemployed | 6,701 | 6,528 | 7,047 | 8,628 | 9,613 | 8,940 | 7,996 | 7,404 | 7,236 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Not in the labor force | 62,944 | 62,523 | 63,324 | 64,578 | 64,700 | 65,638 | 65,758 | 66,280 | 66,647 |

## 19. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

| Industry | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total employment | 105,210 | 107,895 | 109,419 | 108,256 | 108,604 | 110,730 | 114,172 | 117,203 | 119,554 |
| Private sector | 87,824 | 90,117 | 91,115 | 89,854 | 89,959 | 91,889 | 95,044 | 97,892 | 100,094 |
| Goods-producing | 25,125 | 25,254 | 24,905 | 23,745 | 23,231 | 23,352 | 23,908 | 24,206 | 24,259 |
| Mining | 713 | 692 | 709 | 689 | 635 | 610 | 601 | 580 | 570 |
| Construction | 5,098 | 5,171 | 5,120 | 4,650 | 4,492 | 4,668 | 4,986 | 5,158 | 5,407 |
| Manufacturing | 19,314 | 19,391 | 19,076 | 18,406 | 18,104 | 18,075 | 18,321 | 18,468 | 18,282 |
| Service-producing | 80,086 | 82,642 | 84,514 | 84,511 | 85,373 | 87,378 | 90,264 | 92,997 | 95,296 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5,514 | 5,625 | 5,793 | 5,762 | 5,721 | 5,829 | 5,993 | 6,165 | 6,316 |
| Wholesale trade | 6,030 | 6,187 | 6,173 | 6,081 | 5,997 | 5,981 | 6,162 | 6,412 | 6,587 |
| Retail trade | 19,023 | 19,475 | 19,601 | 19,284 | 19,356 | 19,773 | 20,507 | 21,173 | 21,597 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 6,630 | 6,668 | 6,709 | 6,646 | 6,602 | 6,757 | 6,896 | 6,830 | 6,977 |
| Services | 25,504 | 26,907 | 27,934 | 28,336 | 29,052 | 30,197 | 31,579 | 33,107 | 34,359 |
| Government | 17,386 | 17,779 | 18,304 | 18,402 | 18,645 | 18,841 | 19,128 | 19,310 | 19,461 |
| Federal | 2,971 | 2,988 | 3,085 | 2,966 | 2,969 | 2,915 | 2,870 | 2,822 | 2,757 |
| State | 4,076 | 4,182 | 4,305 | 4,355 | 4,408 | 4,488 | 4,576 | 4,642 | 4,645 |
| Local | 10,339 | 10,609 | 10,914 | 11,081 | 11,267 | 11,438 | 11,682 | 11,847 | 12,059 |

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

## 20. Annual data: Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls, by industry

| Industry | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Private sector:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.5 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.4 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 9.28 | 9.66 | 10.01 | 10.32 | 10.57 | 10.83 | 11.12 | 11.44 | 11.82 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 322.02 | 334.24 | 345.35 | 353.98 | 363.61 | 373.64 | 385.86 | 394.68 | 406.61 |
| **Mining:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 42.3 | 43.0 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 45.3 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 12.80 | 13.26 | 13.68 | 14.19 | 14.54 | 14.60 | 14.88 | 15.30 | 15.60 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 541.44 | 570.18 | 603.29 | 630.04 | 638.31 | 646.78 | 666.62 | 683.91 | 706.68 |
| **Construction:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 37.9 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 13.08 | 13.54 | 13.77 | 14.00 | 14.15 | 14.38 | 14.73 | 15.08 | 15.43 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 495.73 | 513.17 | 526.01 | 533.40 | 537.70 | 553.63 | 573.00 | 585.10 | 600.23 |
| **Manufacturing:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 10.19 | 10.48 | 10.83 | 11.18 | 11.46 | 11.74 | 12.07 | 12.37 | 12.78 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 418.81 | 429.68 | 441.86 | 455.03 | 469.86 | 486.04 | 506.94 | 514.59 | 531.65 |
| **Transportation and public utilities:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.7 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 12.26 | 12.60 | 12.97 | 13.22 | 13.45 | 13.62 | 13.86 | 14.23 | 14.52 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 475.69 | 490.14 | 504.53 | 511.61 | 523.21 | 539.35 | 553.01 | 562.09 | 576.44 |
| **Wholesale trade:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 38.1 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 9.98 | 10.39 | 10.79 | 11.15 | 11.39 | 11.74 | 12.06 | 12.43 | 12.84 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 380.24 | 394.82 | 411.10 | 424.82 | 435.10 | 448.47 | 463.10 | 476.07 | 491.77 |
| **Retail trade:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 29.1 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 6.31 | 6.53 | 6.75 | 6.94 | 7.12 | 7.29 | 7.49 | 7.69 | 7.98 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 183.62 | 188.72 | 194.40 | 198.48 | 205.06 | 209.95 | 216.46 | 221.47 | 229.82 |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 35.9 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 9.06 | 9.53 | 9.97 | 10.39 | 10.82 | 11.35 | 11.83 | 12.33 | 12.80 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 325.25 | 341.17 | 356.93 | 370.92 | 387.36 | 406.33 | 423.51 | 442.65 | 459.52 |
| **Services:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.4 |
| Average hourly earnings (in dollars) | 8.88 | 9.38 | 9.83 | 10.23 | 10.54 | 10.78 | 11.04 | 11.39 | 11.80 |
| Average weekly earnings (in dollars) | 289.49 | 305.79 | 319.48 | 331.45 | 342.55 | 350.35 | 358.80 | 369.04 | 382.32 |

## 21. Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 1994 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 1996 | |
| **Civilian workers**[2] | 123.8 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 126.6 | 127.2 | 128.3 | 129.2 | 130.2 | 130.9 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 124.4 | 125.5 | 126.3 | 127.4 | 128.0 | 129.1 | 130.0 | 131.3 | 131.9 | .5 | 3.0 |
| Professional specialty and technical | 126.2 | 127.0 | 127.5 | 128.9 | 129.4 | 130.6 | 131.4 | 132.6 | 133.1 | .4 | 2.9 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 123.6 | 125.2 | 125.7 | 126.7 | 127.4 | 128.5 | 129.1 | 131.1 | 131.5 | .3 | 3.2 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 125.2 | 126.5 | 127.3 | 128.1 | 129.0 | 130.1 | 130.8 | 132.0 | 132.6 | .5 | 2.8 |
| Blue-collar workers | 122.7 | 123.6 | 124.5 | 125.2 | 125.8 | 126.7 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 129.1 | .6 | 2.6 |
| Service occupations | 124.3 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 126.7 | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 129.7 | 131.0 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 124.4 | 125.3 | 126.0 | 126.5 | 127.4 | 128.3 | 129.3 | 130.1 | 130.9 | .6 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 125.1 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 127.3 | 128.3 | 129.3 | 130.4 | 131.3 | 132.1 | .6 | 2.6 |
| Service-producing | 123.6 | 124.6 | 125.5 | 126.6 | 127.1 | 128.2 | 129.1 | 130.2 | 130.9 | .5 | 3.0 |
| Services | 126.4 | 127.2 | 127.8 | 128.9 | 129.4 | 130.4 | 131.2 | 132.5 | 133.2 | .5 | 2.9 |
| Health services | 128.5 | 129.4 | 130.2 | 131.1 | 132.0 | 132.5 | 133.4 | 134.1 | 134.4 | .2 | 1.8 |
| Hospitals | 128.4 | 128.8 | 129.7 | 130.4 | 131.4 | 132.3 | 132.9 | 133.6 | 133.8 | .1 | 1.8 |
| Educational services | 126.4 | 126.9 | 127.4 | 129.8 | 130.2 | 130.5 | 130.8 | 133.2 | 133.9 | .5 | 2.8 |
| Public administration[3] | 124.2 | 125.4 | 126.1 | 127.4 | 128.3 | 129.2 | 129.6 | 130.7 | 131.8 | .8 | 2.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 123.4 | 124.4 | 125.2 | 126.3 | 126.8 | 127.9 | 128.8 | 129.8 | 130.5 | .5 | 2.9 |
| **Private industry workers** | 123.5 | 124.5 | 125.4 | 126.2 | 126.7 | 127.9 | 129.0 | 129.8 | 130.6 | .6 | 3.1 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 123.9 | 125.0 | 125.7 | 126.5 | 127.1 | 128.3 | 129.2 | 130.2 | 130.8 | .5 | 2.9 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 124.1 | 125.3 | 126.2 | 127.0 | 127.6 | 129.0 | 130.0 | 131.1 | 131.7 | .5 | 3.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 125.1 | 126.3 | 127.0 | 127.8 | 128.6 | 129.9 | 130.7 | 132.0 | 132.5 | .4 | 3.0 |
| Professional specialty and technical occupations | 126.8 | 127.7 | 128.4 | 129.3 | 129.9 | 131.6 | 132.6 | 133.3 | 133.7 | .3 | 2.9 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations | 123.3 | 124.9 | 125.4 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 128.0 | 128.8 | 130.9 | 131.3 | .3 | 3.5 |
| Sales occupations | 119.6 | 120.2 | 122.4 | 123.2 | 123.2 | 124.8 | 126.9 | 126.7 | 128.1 | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| Administrative support occupations, including clerical | 125.1 | 126.5 | 127.3 | 128.1 | 129.0 | 130.1 | 130.8 | 132.0 | 132.5 | .4 | 2.7 |
| Blue-collar workers | 122.6 | 123.5 | 124.4 | 125.1 | 125.6 | 126.6 | 127.6 | 128.1 | 129.0 | .7 | 2.7 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair occupations | 122.5 | 123.4 | 124.4 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 126.5 | 127.7 | 128.2 | 129.1 | .7 | 2.7 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 123.4 | 124.2 | 124.8 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 127.1 | 128.1 | 128.7 | 129.5 | .6 | 2.6 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 120.6 | 121.8 | 122.4 | 122.9 | 123.0 | 123.9 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 125.2 | .2 | 1.8 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 122.9 | 124.1 | 125.3 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 128.5 | 129.3 | 130.0 | 131.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Service occupations | 122.9 | 123.4 | 124.0 | 124.7 | 125.2 | 125.8 | 126.5 | 127.4 | 128.9 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Production and nonsupervisory occupations[4] | 123.1 | 124.1 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 126.3 | 127.5 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 130.0 | .6 | 2.9 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 124.3 | 125.3 | 125.9 | 126.5 | 127.3 | 128.2 | 129.3 | 130.1 | 130.9 | .6 | 2.8 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 124.0 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.1 | 127.0 | 128.0 | 129.0 | 129.8 | 130.5 | .5 | 2.8 |
| White-collar occupations | 125.9 | 127.2 | 127.6 | 128.1 | 129.0 | 130.0 | 131.0 | 132.2 | 132.9 | .5 | 3.0 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 125.0 | 126.2 | 126.7 | 127.2 | 128.2 | 129.4 | 130.2 | 131.5 | 132.1 | .5 | 3.0 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 123.4 | 124.1 | 124.9 | 125.5 | 126.3 | 127.1 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 129.6 | .5 | 2.6 |
| Service occupations | 126.3 | 127.3 | 127.9 | 128.8 | 129.5 | 129.6 | 130.1 | – | – | – | – |
| Construction | 120.8 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 123.1 | 123.4 | 124.3 | 125.3 | 125.9 | 126.4 | .4 | 2.4 |
| Manufacturing | 125.1 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 127.3 | 128.3 | 129.3 | 130.4 | 131.3 | 132.1 | .6 | 3.0 |
| White-collar occupations | 126.0 | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 129.5 | 130.5 | 131.6 | 132.8 | 133.6 | .6 | 3.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 124.9 | 126.1 | 126.6 | 127.4 | 128.3 | 129.5 | 130.5 | 131.8 | 132.5 | .5 | 3.3 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 124.5 | 125.3 | 126.0 | 126.3 | 127.5 | 128.4 | 129.5 | 130.2 | 131.1 | .7 | 2.8 |
| Service occupations | 127.0 | 128.0 | 128.6 | 129.5 | 130.2 | 130.3 | 131.0 | – | – | – | – |
| Durables | 125.8 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.2 | 129.0 | 129.7 | 131.2 | 131.9 | 132.6 | .5 | 2.8 |
| Nondurables | 123.8 | 124.7 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 127.0 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 130.0 | 131.0 | .8 | 3.1 |
| Service-producing | 122.8 | 123.9 | 124.9 | 125.8 | 126.2 | 127.6 | 128.6 | 129.5 | 130.2 | .5 | 3.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 123.8 | 125.0 | 125.8 | 126.6 | 127.2 | 128.4 | 129.2 | 130.3 | 130.9 | .5 | 2.9 |
| White-collar occupations | 123.4 | 124.6 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 127.1 | 128.5 | 129.6 | 130.6 | 131.1 | .4 | 3.1 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 125.1 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 130.0 | 130.9 | 132.2 | 132.6 | .3 | 3.0 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 120.7 | 122.1 | 123.1 | 123.9 | 124.0 | 125.2 | 126.0 | 126.4 | 127.3 | .7 | 2.7 |
| Service occupations | 122.5 | 123.0 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 126.1 | 127.1 | 128.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 122.1 | 124.0 | 124.7 | 126.0 | 126.6 | 127.9 | 128.4 | 129.3 | 130.4 | .9 | 3.0 |
| Transportation | 120.3 | 122.3 | 123.0 | 124.7 | 125.1 | 126.9 | 127.7 | 128.2 | 129.2 | .8 | 3.3 |
| Public utilities | 124.4 | 126.1 | 126.8 | 127.5 | 128.5 | 128.9 | 129.1 | 130.4 | 131.7 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Communications | 124.0 | 126.3 | 126.6 | 127.4 | 128.3 | 128.0 | 127.5 | 129.1 | 131.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 124.8 | 125.9 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.7 | 130.1 | 131.1 | 132.0 | 132.4 | .3 | 2.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 120.8 | 121.7 | 122.8 | 123.8 | 124.2 | 125.5 | 126.4 | 127.5 | 128.6 | .9 | 3.5 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 120.9 | 122.4 | 123.1 | 124.1 | 125.0 | 125.9 | 126.4 | 128.0 | 129.0 | .8 | 3.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 121.5 | 123.2 | 124.8 | 126.1 | 127.0 | 127.5 | 129.3 | 129.9 | 130.9 | .8 | 3.1 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 122.0 | 124.4 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 128.7 | 130.0 | 130.9 | .7 | 3.0 |
| Retail trade | 120.1 | 120.9 | 121.8 | 122.6 | 122.7 | 124.5 | 124.8 | 126.2 | 127.4 | 1.0 | 3.8 |
| Food stores | 120.0 | 120.8 | 120.7 | 121.8 | 122.4 | 123.6 | 124.4 | 127.0 | 128.4 | 1.1 | 4.9 |
| General merchandise stores | 119.3 | 120.1 | 120.7 | 121.0 | 121.7 | 122.4 | 123.6 | 124.6 | 126.3 | 1.4 | 3.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 21. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,[1] by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 1994 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 1996 | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 118.9 | 120.2 | 121.8 | 122.7 | 123.1 | 124.5 | 126.3 | 126.7 | 126.0 | –.6 | 2.4 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 121.8 | 123.7 | 124.6 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 127.5 | 128.5 | 129.7 | 129.2 | –.4 | 2.8 |
| Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies | 120.5 | 123.5 | 124.1 | 124.8 | 124.4 | 126.9 | 128.2 | 130.3 | 128.0 | –1.8 | 2.9 |
| Insurance | 122.3 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 124.9 | 125.9 | 127.6 | 128.2 | 129.3 | 129.6 | .2 | 2.9 |
| Services | 126.6 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 128.9 | 129.4 | 130.7 | 131.7 | 132.7 | 133.4 | .5 | 3.1 |
| Business services | 123.0 | 124.5 | 125.3 | 125.7 | 126.3 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 130.2 | 131.8 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| Health services | 128.7 | 129.7 | 130.3 | 131.3 | 132.2 | 132.6 | 133.5 | 134.2 | 134.5 | .2 | 1.7 |
| Hospitals | 128.6 | 128.9 | 129.7 | 130.3 | 131.3 | 132.2 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 133.7 | .2 | 1.8 |
| Educational services | 128.4 | 128.8 | 130.3 | 133.2 | 133.7 | 134.4 | 134.8 | 137.5 | 138.0 | .4 | 3.2 |
| Colleges and universities | 128.8 | 129.3 | 131.3 | 134.6 | 135.2 | 135.9 | 136.2 | 138.6 | 139.1 | .4 | 2.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 122.6 | 123.7 | 124.6 | 125.5 | 125.9 | 127.2 | 128.2 | 129.1 | 129.8 | .5 | 3.1 |
| White-collar workers | 123.5 | 124.7 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 127.0 | 128.5 | 129.5 | 130.5 | 131.1 | .5 | 3.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 125.1 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 128.6 | 130.0 | 130.8 | 132.1 | 132.5 | .3 | 3.0 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 120.5 | 121.5 | 122.5 | 123.5 | 123.7 | 124.6 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.7 | .6 | 2.4 |
| Service occupations | 122.4 | 123.0 | 123.5 | 124.2 | 124.7 | 125.3 | 126.0 | 127.0 | 128.6 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| State and local government workers | 125.6 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 128.7 | 129.3 | 129.9 | 130.2 | 131.9 | 132.7 | .6 | 2.6 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 125.5 | 126.2 | 126.6 | 128.6 | 129.1 | 129.6 | 129.9 | 131.8 | 132.5 | .5 | 2.6 |
| Professional specialty and technical | 125.5 | 126.0 | 126.3 | 128.4 | 128.8 | 129.1 | 129.5 | 131.6 | 132.3 | .5 | 2.7 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 125.3 | 126.9 | 127.4 | 129.1 | 129.9 | 130.7 | 131.0 | 132.0 | 132.9 | .7 | 2.3 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 125.6 | 126.3 | 126.9 | 128.4 | 129.1 | 130.0 | 130.4 | 131.8 | 133.0 | .9 | 3.0 |
| Blue-collar workers | 124.7 | 125.4 | 126.3 | 127.2 | 128.0 | 129.0 | 129.5 | 130.3 | 131.2 | .7 | 2.5 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Services | 126.1 | 126.7 | 127.1 | 129.2 | 129.6 | 130.0 | 130.3 | 132.4 | 133.1 | .5 | 2.7 |
| Services excluding schools[5] | 125.6 | 126.4 | 127.7 | 128.9 | 129.4 | 130.3 | 130.8 | 131.9 | 132.0 | .1 | 2.0 |
| Health services | 127.7 | 128.4 | 129.8 | 131.0 | 131.6 | 132.5 | 133.1 | 134.0 | 134.1 | .1 | 1.9 |
| Hospitals | 127.7 | 128.4 | 129.9 | 131.1 | 131.7 | 132.6 | 133.2 | 134.2 | 134.3 | .1 | 2.0 |
| Educational services | 126.0 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 129.0 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 130.0 | 132.3 | 133.0 | .5 | 2.8 |
| Schools | 126.3 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 129.4 | 129.8 | 130.0 | 130.3 | 132.6 | 133.4 | .6 | 2.8 |
| Elementary and secondary | 126.5 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 129.8 | 130.1 | 130.2 | 130.5 | 132.6 | 133.1 | .4 | 2.3 |
| Colleges and universities | 125.5 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 129.4 | 129.9 | 132.5 | 134.0 | 1.1 | 4.1 |
| Public administration[3] | 124.2 | 125.4 | 126.1 | 127.4 | 128.3 | 129.2 | 129.6 | 130.7 | 131.8 | .8 | 2.7 |

[1] Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

[2] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[3] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[4] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[5] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

## 22. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 1994 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 1996 | |
| **Civilian workers**[1] | 120.4 | 121.3 | 122.2 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 125.1 | 126.1 | 127.2 | 128.0 | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 121.5 | 122.4 | 123.1 | 124.3 | 125.1 | 126.3 | 127.3 | 128.6 | 129.3 | .5 | 3.4 |
| Professional specialty and technical | 123.5 | 124.2 | 124.7 | 126.1 | 126.9 | 128.0 | 128.8 | 130.2 | 130.7 | .4 | 3.0 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 120.8 | 122.2 | 122.8 | 123.8 | 124.7 | 126.2 | 127.0 | 129.0 | 129.4 | .3 | 3.8 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 121.6 | 122.8 | 123.4 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 126.4 | 127.1 | 128.4 | 129.1 | .5 | 3.1 |
| Blue-collar workers | 118.2 | 119.2 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 121.7 | 122.8 | 123.9 | 124.5 | 125.4 | .7 | 3.0 |
| Service occupations | 120.4 | 121.2 | 121.8 | 122.8 | 123.4 | 124.2 | 124.9 | 126.2 | 127.6 | 1.1 | 3.4 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 119.6 | 120.5 | 121.4 | 122.1 | 122.9 | 123.9 | 125.1 | 126.1 | 126.8 | .6 | 3.2 |
| Manufacturing | 120.8 | 121.9 | 122.9 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 125.4 | 126.5 | 127.7 | 128.4 | .5 | 3.3 |
| Service-producing | 120.7 | 121.7 | 122.5 | 123.7 | 124.3 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 127.7 | 128.5 | .6 | 3.4 |
| Services | 123.5 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 128.0 | 128.9 | 130.3 | 131.1 | .6 | 3.3 |
| Health services | 125.4 | 126.1 | 126.6 | 127.5 | 128.4 | 129.3 | 130.0 | 130.8 | 131.4 | .5 | 2.3 |
| Hospitals | 124.9 | 125.5 | 126.0 | 126.8 | 127.8 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 130.0 | 130.5 | .4 | 2.1 |
| Educational services | 124.3 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 127.8 | 128.5 | 128.8 | 129.1 | 131.6 | 132.3 | .5 | 3.0 |
| Public administration[2] | 120.6 | 121.9 | 122.3 | 123.2 | 124.1 | 124.9 | 125.3 | 126.6 | 127.7 | .9 | 2.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 120.2 | 121.1 | 121.9 | 123.1 | 123.7 | 125.0 | 125.9 | 127.0 | 127.8 | .6 | 3.3 |
| **Private industry workers** | 119.7 | 120.6 | 121.5 | 122.4 | 123.1 | 124.4 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 127.3 | .6 | 3.4 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 120.0 | 121.0 | 121.8 | 122.6 | 123.4 | 124.7 | 125.7 | 126.8 | 127.5 | .6 | 3.3 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 120.8 | 121.7 | 122.7 | 123.6 | 124.3 | 125.8 | 127.0 | 128.0 | 128.7 | .5 | 3.5 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 121.7 | 122.8 | 123.4 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 126.7 | 127.6 | 129.0 | 129.4 | .3 | 3.4 |
| Professional specialty and technical occupations | 123.0 | 123.7 | 124.4 | 125.3 | 126.1 | 127.8 | 128.8 | 129.6 | 129.9 | .2 | 3.0 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations | 120.5 | 121.9 | 122.5 | 123.4 | 124.4 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 128.9 | 129.3 | .3 | 3.9 |
| Sales occupations | 116.7 | 116.9 | 119.3 | 120.5 | 120.4 | 122.0 | 124.4 | 123.9 | 125.9 | 1.6 | 4.6 |
| Administrative support occupations, including clerical | 121.6 | 122.9 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 125.3 | 126.5 | 127.3 | 128.5 | 129.2 | .5 | 3.1 |
| Blue-collar workers | 118.0 | 119.0 | 120.1 | 120.8 | 121.4 | 122.5 | 123.7 | 124.3 | 125.1 | .6 | 3.0 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair occupations | 117.9 | 118.8 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 125.1 | .7 | 3.0 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 118.8 | 119.6 | 120.9 | 121.4 | 122.3 | 123.4 | 124.5 | 125.4 | 126.4 | .8 | 3.4 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 115.6 | 117.0 | 117.8 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 120.0 | 120.6 | 121.0 | 121.1 | .1 | 2.1 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 118.9 | 120.1 | 121.2 | 121.5 | 122.6 | 124.2 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 127.1 | 1.0 | 3.7 |
| Service occupations | 118.8 | 119.4 | 120.0 | 120.8 | 121.4 | 122.2 | 123.0 | 124.1 | 125.7 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| Production and nonsupervisory occupations[3] | 119.1 | 119.9 | 121.0 | 121.8 | 122.4 | 123.7 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.5 | .7 | 3.3 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 119.6 | 120.4 | 121.4 | 122.1 | 122.9 | 123.9 | 125.1 | 126.1 | 126.8 | .6 | 3.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 119.1 | 119.9 | 120.9 | 121.6 | 122.4 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.7 | 126.3 | .5 | 3.2 |
| White-collar occupations | 122.0 | 123.0 | 123.8 | 124.4 | 125.3 | 126.2 | 127.3 | 128.6 | 129.1 | .4 | 3.0 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 124.2 | 125.3 | 126.3 | 127.7 | 128.1 | .3 | 3.1 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 118.1 | 118.8 | 119.9 | 120.7 | 121.4 | 122.4 | 123.7 | 124.5 | 125.3 | .6 | 3.2 |
| Service occupations | 119.7 | 120.6 | 121.9 | 122.8 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 124.6 | – | – | – | – |
| Construction | 114.7 | 114.8 | 115.7 | 116.8 | 117.4 | 118.3 | 119.6 | 120.4 | 120.8 | .3 | 2.9 |
| Manufacturing | 120.8 | 121.9 | 122.9 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 125.4 | 126.5 | 127.7 | 128.4 | .5 | 3.3 |
| White-collar occupations | 122.7 | 123.9 | 124.7 | 125.3 | 126.1 | 127.1 | 128.2 | 129.6 | 130.1 | .4 | 3.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 121.4 | 122.4 | 123.2 | 123.9 | 124.8 | 126.0 | 127.0 | 128.4 | 128.9 | .4 | 3.3 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 119.5 | 120.4 | 121.6 | 122.2 | 123.1 | 124.2 | 125.4 | 126.3 | 127.3 | .8 | 3.4 |
| Service occupations | 120.6 | 121.5 | 122.8 | 123.7 | 124.3 | 125.1 | 125.7 | – | – | – | – |
| Durables | 120.8 | 121.9 | 122.9 | 123.6 | 124.3 | 125.1 | 126.5 | 127.7 | 128.4 | .5 | 3.3 |
| Nondurables | 120.8 | 121.9 | 122.9 | 123.3 | 124.4 | 125.8 | 126.5 | 127.6 | 128.5 | .7 | 3.3 |
| Service-producing | 119.7 | 120.7 | 121.6 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 125.8 | 126.7 | 127.5 | .6 | 3.5 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 120.7 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 123.4 | 124.2 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 127.6 | 128.3 | .5 | 3.3 |
| White-collar occupations | 120.4 | 121.3 | 122.3 | 123.2 | 124.0 | 125.6 | 126.8 | 127.8 | 128.5 | .5 | 3.6 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 122.1 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 124.7 | 125.6 | 127.2 | 128.1 | 129.5 | 129.9 | .3 | 3.4 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 117.6 | 119.2 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 123.8 | 124.8 | .8 | 2.8 |
| Service occupations | 118.7 | 119.3 | 119.8 | 120.7 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 122.8 | 124.0 | 125.6 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 119.6 | 121.2 | 122.0 | 122.9 | 123.7 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.9 | 127.0 | .9 | 2.7 |
| Transportation | 117.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 121.0 | 121.6 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.8 | 124.7 | .7 | 2.5 |
| Public utilities | 122.3 | 123.9 | 124.5 | 125.2 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 127.1 | 128.4 | 129.8 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Communications | 122.1 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 125.3 | 126.2 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 128.2 | 130.3 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 122.4 | 123.4 | 124.4 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.5 | 129.0 | .4 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 118.4 | 119.4 | 120.6 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.9 | 124.8 | 125.8 | 127.0 | 1.0 | 3.8 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 118.8 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 121.9 | 123.2 | 124.4 | 124.9 | 126.5 | 127.7 | .9 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 119.9 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 123.9 | 125.5 | 126.1 | 128.0 | 128.5 | 129.6 | .9 | 3.3 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 120.2 | 122.2 | 122.9 | 123.7 | 125.7 | 126.3 | 127.6 | 128.9 | 129.8 | .7 | 3.3 |
| Retail trade | 117.8 | 118.7 | 119.6 | 120.5 | 120.6 | 122.8 | 123.1 | 124.4 | 125.8 | 1.1 | 4.3 |
| Food stores | 117.3 | 117.8 | 117.6 | 118.6 | 119.1 | 120.5 | 121.2 | 123.1 | 124.7 | 1.3 | 4.7 |
| General merchandise stores | 117.5 | 117.9 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 120.1 | 121.0 | 121.7 | 122.6 | 124.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 22. Continued—Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 1994 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 1996 | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 114.2 | 115.0 | 117.0 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 119.8 | 121.9 | 122.2 | 122.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 117.4 | 119.3 | 120.2 | 121.1 | 121.3 | 123.4 | 124.5 | 126.0 | 125.3 | –.6 | 3.3 |
| Banking, savings and loan, and other credit agencies | 116.2 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 120.4 | 120.1 | 122.7 | 124.2 | 126.8 | 123.8 | –2.4 | 3.1 |
| Insurance | 118.6 | 119.8 | 120.8 | 121.1 | 122.2 | 123.6 | 124.1 | 125.4 | 126.0 | .5 | 3.1 |
| Services | 123.0 | 123.9 | 124.4 | 125.3 | 126.0 | 127.6 | 128.7 | 129.7 | 130.5 | .6 | 3.6 |
| Business services | 120.4 | 122.1 | 122.9 | 123.6 | 124.3 | 126.9 | 127.7 | 128.5 | 130.1 | 1.2 | 4.7 |
| Health services | 125.4 | 126.2 | 126.7 | 127.5 | 128.4 | 129.3 | 130.1 | 130.8 | 131.4 | .5 | 2.3 |
| Hospitals | 124.8 | 125.4 | 125.9 | 126.6 | 127.7 | 128.5 | 129.1 | 129.7 | 130.3 | .5 | 2.0 |
| Educational services | 125.1 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 128.6 | 129.4 | 130.1 | 130.4 | 133.3 | 133.8 | .4 | 3.4 |
| Colleges and universities | 124.9 | 125.5 | 125.9 | 129.0 | 130.1 | 130.6 | 130.9 | 133.4 | 133.8 | .3 | 2.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 119.1 | 120.0 | 120.9 | 121.9 | 122.5 | 123.9 | 125.1 | 125.9 | 126.8 | .7 | 3.5 |
| White-collar workers | 120.2 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 125.4 | 126.6 | 127.6 | 128.3 | .5 | 3.6 |
| Excluding sales occupations | 121.8 | 122.9 | 123.5 | 124.4 | 125.4 | 126.9 | 127.8 | 129.2 | 129.6 | .3 | 3.3 |
| Blue-collar occupations | 116.4 | 117.5 | 118.5 | 119.4 | 119.8 | 120.9 | 122.0 | 122.4 | 123.1 | .6 | 2.8 |
| Service occupations | 118.6 | 119.2 | 119.8 | 120.6 | 121.2 | 122.0 | 122.7 | 123.9 | 125.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| **State and local government workers** | 123.4 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 126.6 | 127.3 | 127.8 | 128.1 | 130.1 | 130.9 | .6 | 2.8 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 123.6 | 124.4 | 124.8 | 126.8 | 127.4 | 127.9 | 128.2 | 130.3 | 131.1 | .6 | 2.9 |
| Professional specialty and technical | 124.2 | 124.8 | 125.0 | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.3 | 128.6 | 131.1 | 131.7 | .5 | 2.9 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 122.4 | 124.1 | 124.3 | 126.0 | 126.9 | 127.7 | 128.0 | 129.3 | 130.2 | .7 | 2.6 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 121.7 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 124.4 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 126.1 | 127.7 | 129.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 |
| Blue-collar workers | 122.5 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.8 | 125.7 | 126.6 | 127.0 | 127.9 | 128.8 | .7 | 2.5 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Services | 124.2 | 124.9 | 125.1 | 127.6 | 128.2 | 128.6 | 128.9 | 131.2 | 131.9 | .5 | 2.9 |
| Services excluding schools[4] | 124.0 | 125.0 | 125.5 | 126.9 | 127.4 | 128.2 | 128.7 | 130.1 | 130.5 | .3 | 2.4 |
| Health services | 125.3 | 126.0 | 126.6 | 127.9 | 128.6 | 129.3 | 129.9 | 131.1 | 131.4 | .2 | 2.2 |
| Hospitals | 125.1 | 125.8 | 126.3 | 127.6 | 128.4 | 129.1 | 129.7 | 130.9 | 131.3 | .3 | 2.3 |
| Educational services | 124.2 | 124.8 | 124.9 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.8 | 131.3 | 132.0 | .5 | 2.9 |
| Schools | 124.3 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 127.8 | 128.4 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 131.4 | 132.2 | .6 | 3.0 |
| Elementary and secondary | 124.9 | 125.5 | 125.8 | 128.7 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 129.5 | 132.0 | 132.4 | .3 | 2.5 |
| Colleges and universities | 122.5 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 125.0 | 125.9 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 129.8 | 131.2 | 1.1 | 4.2 |
| Public administration[2] | 120.8 | 121.9 | 122.3 | 123.2 | 124.1 | 124.9 | 125.3 | 126.6 | 127.7 | .9 | 2.9 |

[1] Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

[2] Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

[3] This series has the same industry and occupational coverage as the Hourly Earnings index, which was discontinued in January 1989.

[4] Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

## 23. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry workers by occupation and industry group

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 1994 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 1996 | |
| **Private industry workers** | 133.0 | 134.5 | 135.1 | 135.6 | 135.9 | 136.6 | 137.4 | 138.1 | 138.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| Workers, by occupational group: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 133.3 | 135.2 | 136.0 | 136.6 | 136.7 | 137.7 | 138.4 | 139.5 | 139.7 | .1 | 2.2 |
| Blue-collar workers | 132.5 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 134.1 | 134.7 | 135.2 | 136.1 | 136.2 | 137.0 | .6 | 1.7 |
| Workers, by industry division: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing | 134.8 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 136.2 | 137.1 | 137.7 | 138.6 | 138.8 | 139.7 | .6 | 1.9 |
| Service-producing | 131.5 | 133.2 | 134.1 | 134.8 | 134.7 | 135.5 | 136.2 | 137.2 | 137.4 | .1 | 2.0 |
| Manufacturing | 134.3 | 135.4 | 135.2 | 135.5 | 136.7 | 137.5 | 138.5 | 138.8 | 139.8 | .7 | 2.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 132.3 | 133.9 | 134.7 | 135.4 | 135.3 | 136.0 | 136.7 | 137.5 | 137.9 | .3 | 1.9 |

## 24. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1989 = 100]

| Series | 1994 | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | Percent change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dec. 1996 | |
| **COMPENSATION** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Workers, by bargaining status[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 124.2 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 126.8 | 127.7 | 128.5 | 129.7 | 130.1 | 130.8 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Goods-producing | 124.7 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 126.7 | 127.5 | 127.9 | 129.0 | 129.2 | 129.8 | .5 | 1.8 |
| Service-producing | 123.6 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 126.8 | 127.9 | 129.0 | 130.3 | 131.0 | 131.7 | .5 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 125.8 | 126.3 | 126.6 | 127.1 | 128.1 | 128.8 | 129.8 | 129.8 | 130.6 | .6 | 2.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 123.0 | 124.0 | 125.0 | 126.2 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 129.2 | 129.9 | 130.4 | .4 | 2.6 |
| Nonunion | 123.2 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 126.0 | 126.5 | 127.7 | 128.7 | 129.7 | 130.4 | .5 | 3.1 |
| Goods-producing | 124.1 | 125.2 | 125.9 | 126.4 | 127.2 | 128.3 | 129.4 | 130.4 | 131.3 | .7 | 3.2 |
| Service-producing | 122.7 | 123.8 | 124.8 | 125.6 | 126.0 | 127.3 | 128.3 | 129.2 | 129.9 | .5 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing | 124.8 | 126.1 | 126.9 | 127.3 | 128.3 | 129.3 | 130.5 | 131.7 | 132.5 | .6 | 3.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 122.5 | 123.6 | 124.5 | 125.3 | 125.7 | 127.0 | 128.0 | 128.9 | 129.6 | .5 | 3.1 |
| **Workers, by region[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 124.3 | 125.6 | 126.6 | 127.4 | 127.8 | 128.9 | 129.7 | 130.6 | 131.1 | .4 | 2.6 |
| South | 122.5 | 123.7 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 127.0 | 127.8 | 128.8 | 129.7 | .7 | 3.3 |
| Midwest (formerly North Central) | 125.0 | 125.8 | 126.9 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 129.5 | 130.7 | 131.3 | 132.1 | .6 | 3.0 |
| West | 121.7 | 122.6 | 123.4 | 123.9 | 125.0 | 125.9 | 127.3 | 128.3 | 128.9 | .5 | 3.1 |
| **Workers, by area size[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan areas | 123.4 | 124.5 | 125.4 | 126.2 | 126.8 | 128.0 | 129.1 | 130.0 | 130.6 | .5 | 3.0 |
| Other areas | 123.5 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 126.1 | 126.5 | 127.2 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 130.2 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| **WAGES AND SALARIES** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Workers, by bargaining status[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 119.1 | 119.8 | 120.6 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 122.8 | 124.2 | 124.8 | 125.4 | .5 | 2.6 |
| Goods-producing | 117.9 | 118.4 | 119.3 | 120.2 | 120.6 | 121.3 | 122.5 | 123.2 | 123.6 | .3 | 2.5 |
| Service-producing | 120.6 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.2 | 124.2 | 124.8 | 126.2 | 126.8 | 127.6 | .6 | 2.7 |
| Manufacturing | 119.2 | 119.8 | 120.5 | 121.3 | 122.0 | 122.9 | 123.9 | 124.5 | 125.2 | .6 | 2.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 119.0 | 119.9 | 120.6 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 124.3 | 124.9 | 125.5 | .5 | 2.6 |
| Nonunion | 119.8 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.6 | 123.3 | 124.8 | 125.9 | 126.9 | 127.7 | .6 | 3.6 |
| Goods-producing | 120.3 | 121.3 | 122.2 | 122.9 | 123.8 | 124.9 | 126.1 | 127.3 | 128.0 | .5 | 3.4 |
| Service-producing | 119.5 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 122.4 | 123.0 | 124.6 | 125.7 | 126.6 | 127.5 | .7 | 3.7 |
| Manufacturing | 121.5 | 122.7 | 123.8 | 124.3 | 125.2 | 126.3 | 127.5 | 128.8 | 129.6 | .6 | 3.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 119.1 | 120.0 | 121.0 | 121.9 | 122.6 | 124.2 | 125.2 | 126.1 | 127.0 | .7 | 3.6 |
| **Workers, by region[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 120.2 | 121.3 | 122.1 | 123.1 | 123.6 | 124.9 | 126.0 | 127.0 | 127.7 | .6 | 3.3 |
| South | 119.1 | 120.0 | 120.8 | 121.8 | 122.4 | 124.1 | 125.1 | 126.0 | 127.0 | .8 | 3.8 |
| Midwest (formerly North Central) | 120.1 | 120.9 | 122.2 | 123.0 | 123.6 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 127.7 | .6 | 3.3 |
| West | 119.0 | 119.9 | 120.9 | 121.4 | 122.7 | 123.3 | 124.8 | 125.8 | 126.5 | .6 | 3.1 |
| **Workers, by area size[1]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan areas | 119.7 | 120.6 | 121.6 | 122.4 | 123.2 | 124.6 | 125.8 | 126.7 | 127.4 | .6 | 3.4 |
| Other areas | 119.0 | 120.5 | 121.3 | 122.1 | 122.4 | 123.4 | 124.2 | 125.0 | 126.5 | 1.2 | 3.3 |

[1] The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the *Monthly Labor Review* Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

## 25. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, 1980–91

| Item | Medium and large private establishments[1] | | | | | | | | | | Small private establishments[2] | State and local governments[3] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | 1991 | 1990 | 1987 | 1990 |
| **Time-off plans** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participants with: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paid lunch time | 10 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | [4] 17 | 11 |
| Average minutes per day | – | – | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 37 | 34 | 36 |
| Paid rest time | 75 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 67 | 48 | [4] 58 | 56 |
| Average minutes per day | – | – | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 29 |
| Paid funeral leave | – | – | – | – | – | 88 | 88 | 85 | 84 | 80 | 47 | 56 | 63 |
| Average days per occurrence | – | – | – | – | – | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Paid holidays | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 97 | 92 | 84 | 81 | 74 |
| Average days per year | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 13.6 |
| Paid personal leave | 20 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 38 | 39 |
| Average days per year | – | – | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Paid vacations | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 97 | 96 | 88 | 72 | 67 |
| Paid sick leave | 62 | 65 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 70 | 69 | 68 | 67 | 47 | 97 | 95 |
| Unpaid maternity leave | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 33 | 37 | 37 | 17 | 57 | 51 |
| Unpaid sick leave | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 18 | 26 | 8 | 30 | 33 |
| **Insurance plans** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participants in medical care plans | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 95 | 90 | 92 | 83 | 69 | 93 | 93 |
| Participants with coverage for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home health care | – | – | – | 37 | 46 | 56 | 66 | 76 | 75 | 81 | 79 | 76 | 82 |
| Extended care facilities | 58 | 60 | 62 | 58 | 62 | 67 | 70 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 78 | 79 |
| Mental health care | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 |
| Alcohol abuse treatment | – | – | 50 | 53 | 61 | 68 | 70 | 80 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 87 | 99 |
| Drug abuse treatment | – | – | 37 | 43 | 52 | 61 | 66 | 74 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 86 | 98 |
| Participants with employee contribution required for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Self coverage | 26 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 43 | 44 | 47 | 51 | 42 | 35 | 38 |
| Average monthly contribution | – | – | – | $10.13 | $11.93 | $12.05 | $12.80 | $19.29 | $25.31 | $26.60 | $25.13 | $15.74 | $25.53 |
| Family coverage | 46 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 58 | 56 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 69 | 67 | 71 | 65 |
| Average monthly contribution[5] | – | – | – | $32.51 | $35.93 | $38.33 | $41.40 | $60.07 | $72.10 | $96.97 | $109.34 | $71.89 | $ 117.59 |
| Participants in life insurance plans | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 64 | 85 | 88 |
| Participants with: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidental death and dismemberment insurance | 69 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 76 | 71 | 71 | 78 | 67 | 67 |
| Survivor income benefits | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Retiree protection available | – | 64 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 59 | 49 | 42 | 44 | 19 | 55 | 45 |
| Participants in long-term disability insurance plans | 40 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 42 | 45 | 40 | 19 | 31 | 27 |
| Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans | 54 | 50 | 51 | 49 | 51 | 52 | 49 | 46 | 43 | 45 | 26 | 14 | 21 |
| **Retirement plans** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participants in defined benefit pension plans[6] | 84 | 84 | 84 | 82 | 82 | 80 | 76 | 63 | 63 | 59 | 20 | 93 | 90 |
| Participants with: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Normal retirement prior to age 65 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 64 | 63 | 67 | 64 | 59 | 62 | 55 | 54 | 92 | 89 |
| Early retirement available | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 97 | 98 | 95 | 90 | 88 |
| Ad hoc pension increases in last 5 years | – | – | – | 51 | 47 | 41 | 35 | 26 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 33 | 16 |
| Terminal earnings formula | 53 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 57 | 57 | 55 | 64 | 56 | 58 | 100 | 100 |
| Benefit coordinated with Social Security | 45 | 43 | 45 | 55 | 56 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 54 | 49 | 18 | 8 |
| Participants in defined contribution plans | – | – | – | – | – | [7] 53 | [7] 60 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 31 | 9 | 9 |
| Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements | – | – | – | – | – | 26 | 33 | 36 | 41 | 44 | 17 | 28 | 45 |
| **Other benefits** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees eligible for: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flexible benefits plans | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Reimbursement accounts | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | 12 | 23 | 36 | 8 | 5 | 31 |

[1] From 1979 to 1986, data were collected in private sector establishments with a minimum employment varying from 50 to 250 employees, depending upon industry. In addition, coverage in service industries was limited. Beginning in 1988, data were collected in all private sector establishments employing 100 workers or more in all industries.

[2] Includes private sector establishments with fewer than 100 workers.

[3] In 1987, coverage excluded local governments employing fewer than 50 workers. In 1990, coverage included all State and local governments.

[4] Data exclude college teachers.

[5] Data for 1983 refer to the average monthly employee contribution for dependent coverage, excluding the employee. Beginning in 1984, the data refer to the average monthly employee contribution for family coverage, which includes the employee.

[6] Prior to 1985, data on participation in defined benefit pension plans included a small percentage of workers participating in money purchase pension plans. Beginning in 1985, these workers were classified as participating in defined contribution plans.

[7] Includes employees who participated in Payroll-based Employee Stock Ownership Plans. Beginning in 1987, these plans were no longer available.

NOTE: Dash indicates data were not collected in this year.

## 26. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

| Measure | Annual totals | | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1994 | 1995 | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan.[P] | Feb.[P] | Mar.[P] | Apr.[P] | May[P] | June[P] | July[P] |
| Number of stoppages: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning in period | 45 | 31 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| In effect during period | 45 | 34 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 7 |
| Workers involved: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beginning in period (in thousands) | 322.2 | 191.5 | 11.8 | 41.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 20.5 | 138.1 | 5.7 | 15.5 | 23.9 | 3.6 |
| In effect during period (in thousands) | 322.2 | 206.7 | 29.3 | 62.6 | 51.0 | 46.5 | 36.5 | 54.1 | 147.8 | 10.4 | 20.1 | 44.0 | 24.8 |
| Days idle: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (in thousands) | 3,981.0 | 5,771.2 | 509.0 | 995.3 | 940.0 | 391.0 | 634.2 | 254.6 | 1,350.3 | 120.5 | 284.2 | 630.1 | 383.8 |
| Percent of estimated working time[1] | .02 | .02 | .02 | .04 | .04 | .02 | .03 | .01 | .05 | .00 | .01 | .03 | .02 |

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in " 'Total economy' measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

[P] = preliminary.

## 27. Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Series | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 152.4 | 156.9 | 154.9 | 155.7 | 156.3 | 156.6 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 157.8 | 158.3 | 158.6 | 158.6 | 159.1 | 159.6 |
| All items (1967 = 100) | 456.5 | 469.9 | 464.2 | 466.5 | 468.2 | 469.0 | 469.5 | 470.4 | 471.1 | 472.7 | 474.1 | 475.0 | 475.0 | 476.7 | 478.2 |
| Food and beverages | 148.9 | 153.7 | 151.3 | 152.1 | 152.7 | 152.5 | 153.1 | 153.6 | 154.2 | 155.0 | 155.8 | 156.2 | 156.6 | 156.9 | 156.9 |
| Food | 148.4 | 153.3 | 150.8 | 151.6 | 152.3 | 152.0 | 152.6 | 153.2 | 153.7 | 154.6 | 155.4 | 155.9 | 156.3 | 156.5 | 156.5 |
| Food at home | 148.8 | 154.3 | 151.4 | 152.5 | 153.3 | 152.6 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 154.8 | 155.9 | 156.8 | 157.2 | 157.7 | 157.9 | 157.7 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 167.5 | 174.0 | 172.1 | 172.0 | 173.3 | 173.6 | 174.2 | 174.8 | 175.0 | 174.7 | 175.1 | 175.4 | 175.7 | 176.5 | 176.7 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs | 138.8 | 144.8 | 142.4 | 142.6 | 141.8 | 141.2 | 143.1 | 143.9 | 145.6 | 147.2 | 147.9 | 148.9 | 150.0 | 149.6 | 148.8 |
| Dairy products | 132.8 | 142.1 | 137.2 | 136.7 | 137.0 | 137.6 | 139.8 | 142.0 | 144.6 | 146.7 | 149.3 | 149.3 | 148.6 | 147.8 | 146.2 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 177.7 | 183.9 | 177.7 | 183.7 | 188.4 | 184.1 | 183.4 | 184.0 | 182.1 | 183.6 | 185.1 | 186.3 | 187.2 | 187.3 | 187.4 |
| Other foods at home | 140.8 | 142.9 | 141.9 | 142.4 | 142.8 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.2 | 143.6 | 143.9 | 143.4 | 143.6 | 144.8 | 145.4 |
| Sugar and sweets | 137.5 | 143.7 | 141.6 | 142.3 | 142.2 | 143.5 | 143.7 | 144.6 | 144.6 | 145.4 | 145.7 | 144.2 | 144.7 | 146.9 | 147.2 |
| Fats and oils | 137.3 | 140.5 | 139.7 | 140.1 | 139.9 | 140.0 | 140.8 | 140.5 | 140.9 | 141.5 | 141.6 | 140.8 | 140.7 | 142.3 | 142.7 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 131.7 | 128.6 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 129.3 | 128.4 | 127.5 | 128.5 | 127.9 | 127.6 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 128.3 | 128.5 |
| Other prepared foods | 151.1 | 156.2 | 153.4 | 154.6 | 155.3 | 155.6 | 156.2 | 156.8 | 156.4 | 157.5 | 158.5 | 158.3 | 158.9 | 159.4 | 160.6 |
| Food away from home | 149.0 | 152.7 | 150.9 | 151.2 | 151.6 | 152.0 | 152.3 | 152.8 | 153.1 | 153.5 | 154.2 | 154.7 | 155.0 | 155.3 | 155.6 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 153.9 | 158.5 | 156.7 | 157.4 | 157.9 | 158.3 | 158.6 | 158.5 | 158.9 | 159.5 | 160.1 | 160.2 | 160.5 | 161.1 | 161.8 |
| Housing | 148.5 | 152.8 | 151.2 | 151.7 | 151.8 | 152.0 | 152.7 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 153.9 | 154.0 | 153.9 | 154.0 | 155.1 | 155.8 |
| Shelter | 165.7 | 171.0 | 169.4 | 170.1 | 170.1 | 170.1 | 170.7 | 171.9 | 172.3 | 172.0 | 172.5 | 172.4 | 172.3 | 173.6 | 174.6 |
| Renters' costs (12/82 = 100) | 174.3 | 180.2 | 178.8 | 180.4 | 179.7 | 178.9 | 180.0 | 183.0 | 183.4 | 180.9 | 181.3 | 179.9 | 179.1 | 182.7 | 185.3 |
| Rent, residential | 157.8 | 162.0 | 160.4 | 160.6 | 160.9 | 161.2 | 161.7 | 162.2 | 162.5 | 162.9 | 163.3 | 163.7 | 164.0 | 164.4 | 164.8 |
| Other renters' costs | 204.3 | 214.7 | 214.1 | 219.7 | 216.1 | 211.8 | 214.9 | 225.4 | 225.9 | 214.8 | 214.9 | 207.9 | 203.8 | 217.3 | 226.4 |
| Homeowners' costs (12/82 = 100) | 171.0 | 176.5 | 174.6 | 175.0 | 175.3 | 175.6 | 176.0 | 176.6 | 177.0 | 177.5 | 178.1 | 178.6 | 178.8 | 179.1 | 179.5 |
| Owners' equivalent rent (12/82 = 100) | 171.3 | 176.8 | 175.0 | 175.3 | 175.6 | 175.9 | 176.3 | 176.9 | 177.3 | 177.9 | 178.4 | 178.9 | 179.1 | 179.5 | 179.9 |
| Household insurance | 157.4 | 161.0 | 158.6 | 159.1 | 159.4 | 159.5 | 160.7 | 162.0 | 162.3 | 162.3 | 163.4 | 164.6 | 162.4 | 162.6 | 163.8 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 135.0 | 139.0 | 137.0 | 137.5 | 138.0 | 138.8 | 138.8 | 139.4 | 139.7 | 139.9 | 140.2 | 141.1 | 141.5 | 141.5 | 142.3 |
| Maintenance and repair services | 139.8 | 145.5 | 143.0 | 143.8 | 143.8 | 144.7 | 144.6 | 146.3 | 147.1 | 147.4 | 147.3 | 147.6 | 148.0 | 148.2 | 148.4 |
| Maintenance and repair commodities | 128.5 | 130.2 | 128.8 | 129.0 | 130.0 | 130.9 | 130.9 | 130.1 | 129.6 | 129.5 | 130.5 | 132.3 | 132.6 | 132.5 | 133.9 |
| Fuel and other utilities | 123.7 | 127.5 | 125.0 | 125.2 | 125.4 | 126.7 | 128.4 | 129.0 | 129.4 | 129.8 | 128.7 | 128.4 | 129.4 | 130.8 | 131.0 |
| Fuels | 111.5 | 115.2 | 112.5 | 111.9 | 112.9 | 114.0 | 116.5 | 117.4 | 117.9 | 118.4 | 116.2 | 115.7 | 117.1 | 119.1 | 119.2 |
| Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas | 88.1 | 99.2 | 97.7 | 99.3 | 102.1 | 99.6 | 94.6 | 92.3 | 92.2 | 95.6 | 102.9 | 105.9 | 110.3 | 111.5 | 109.6 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity | 119.2 | 122.1 | 119.1 | 118.2 | 118.9 | 120.6 | 124.1 | 125.6 | 126.1 | 126.2 | 122.7 | 121.7 | 122.8 | 124.9 | 125.3 |
| Other utilities and public services | 152.8 | 157.2 | 154.9 | 156.4 | 155.4 | 156.9 | 157.6 | 157.5 | 158.0 | 158.3 | 158.6 | 158.9 | 159.1 | 159.7 | 160.2 |
| Household furnishings and operations | 123.0 | 124.7 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 124.8 | 124.4 | 124.5 | 124.7 | 124.8 | 125.1 | 125.0 | 124.8 | 125.0 | 124.9 | 125.2 |
| Housefurnishings | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.4 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 111.3 | 111.5 | 111.1 | 110.8 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 111.2 |
| Housekeeping supplies | 137.1 | 141.1 | 140.4 | 140.9 | 141.4 | 141.0 | 140.8 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.2 | 141.6 | 141.8 | 141.4 | 142.3 | 142.5 |
| Housekeeping services | 143.7 | 148.0 | 146.3 | 146.6 | 146.6 | 147.3 | 147.8 | 148.6 | 148.6 | 149.4 | 149.9 | 149.6 | 150.1 | 149.6 | 149.9 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 132.0 | 131.7 | 131.2 | 134.8 | 134.9 | 133.7 | 130.8 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 131.5 | 133.4 | 133.4 | 130.3 | 129.6 | 131.9 |
| Apparel commodities | 128.7 | 128.2 | 127.8 | 131.6 | 131.7 | 130.4 | 127.2 | 124.5 | 124.2 | 127.8 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 126.5 | 125.8 | 128.2 |
| Men's and boys' apparel | 126.2 | 127.7 | 126.4 | 129.1 | 129.0 | 129.5 | 127.1 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 127.4 | 129.2 | 131.2 | 127.8 | 127.0 | 127.3 |
| Women's and girls' apparel | 126.9 | 124.7 | 124.6 | 129.9 | 130.2 | 127.7 | 122.8 | 118.5 | 118.1 | 123.6 | 127.1 | 126.7 | 123.3 | 121.5 | 126.1 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel | 127.2 | 129.7 | 134.4 | 133.3 | 133.7 | 130.4 | 129.1 | 125.7 | 125.1 | 131.4 | 128.5 | 126.7 | 126.9 | 127.9 | 127.2 |
| Footwear | 125.4 | 126.6 | 125.8 | 128.1 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 127.1 | 125.6 | 124.7 | 126.7 | 128.0 | 127.7 | 125.9 | 125.0 | 126.3 |
| Other apparel commodities | 152.4 | 150.6 | 149.7 | 154.7 | 153.5 | 151.7 | 150.8 | 151.5 | 149.3 | 151.9 | 152.0 | 149.0 | 141.6 | 145.6 | 146.9 |
| Apparel services | 157.3 | 159.8 | 158.5 | 158.9 | 158.8 | 159.4 | 159.7 | 159.9 | 160.3 | 160.4 | 160.6 | 160.9 | 161.5 | 161.7 | 162.2 |
| Transportation | 139.1 | 143.0 | 140.4 | 141.2 | 143.1 | 144.4 | 144.0 | 143.5 | 142.8 | 143.2 | 143.9 | 144.8 | 145.2 | 145.0 | 144.8 |
| Private transportation | 136.3 | 140.0 | 137.5 | 138.3 | 140.3 | 141.7 | 141.0 | 140.5 | 139.9 | 140.0 | 140.5 | 141.5 | 141.7 | 141.8 | 141.9 |
| New vehicles | 141.0 | 143.7 | 143.5 | 143.6 | 143.5 | 143.4 | 143.5 | 143.2 | 142.9 | 143.2 | 143.8 | 144.8 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 |
| New cars | 139.0 | 141.4 | 141.3 | 141.5 | 141.3 | 141.2 | 141.3 | 141.0 | 140.7 | 141.0 | 141.5 | 142.3 | 143.0 | 143.0 | 142.9 |
| Used cars | 156.5 | 157.0 | 157.5 | 157.3 | 157.4 | 157.6 | 157.2 | 156.9 | 156.6 | 157.0 | 157.0 | 156.5 | 155.6 | 154.7 | 154.4 |
| Motor fuel | 100.0 | 106.3 | 98.2 | 101.4 | 108.6 | 113.6 | 111.2 | 108.9 | 106.4 | 106.2 | 105.9 | 107.8 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.1 |
| Gasoline | 99.8 | 105.9 | 97.8 | 101.1 | 108.2 | 113.3 | 111.0 | 108.8 | 106.1 | 105.7 | 105.2 | 107.1 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 107.4 |
| Maintenance and repair | 154.0 | 158.4 | 156.6 | 156.9 | 157.2 | 157.5 | 157.7 | 158.1 | 158.6 | 160.0 | 160.5 | 160.5 | 160.6 | 161.1 | 161.2 |
| Other private transportation | 170.6 | 173.9 | 173.2 | 172.5 | 173.0 | 173.1 | 173.1 | 173.5 | 174.1 | 174.1 | 175.4 | 176.2 | 176.0 | 176.2 | 177.1 |
| Other private transportation commodities | 104.8 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 105.1 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.4 |
| Other private transportation services | 186.0 | 190.1 | 189.2 | 188.3 | 189.0 | 189.1 | 185.2 | 189.7 | 190.4 | 190.3 | 192.0 | 193.0 | 192.7 | 193.0 | 194.1 |
| Public transportation | 175.9 | 181.9 | 177.4 | 178.9 | 179.3 | 108.2 | 182.5 | 182.7 | 181.4 | 184.6 | 187.2 | 187.3 | 189.9 | 185.8 | 182.4 |
| Medical care | 220.5 | 228.2 | 226.2 | 226.6 | 227.0 | 227.4 | 227.8 | 228.7 | 229.2 | 229.4 | 230.1 | 230.5 | 230.6 | 231.8 | 232.7 |
| Medical care commodities | 204.5 | 210.4 | 208.5 | 208.9 | 209.6 | 209.7 | 210.5 | 211.0 | 211.1 | 211.2 | 212.4 | 211.9 | 212.0 | 212.8 | 213.9 |
| Medical care services | 224.2 | 232.4 | 230.3 | 230.7 | 231.1 | 231.6 | 231.9 | 232.9 | 233.4 | 233.6 | 234.2 | 234.9 | 235.0 | 236.3 | 237.1 |
| Professional services | 201.0 | 208.3 | 206.1 | 206.5 | 207.0 | 207.7 | 207.9 | 208.7 | 209.2 | 209.6 | 210.2 | 210.9 | 211.0 | 212.2 | 213.2 |
| Hospital and related services | 257.8 | 269.5 | 266.4 | 266.8 | 267.0 | 267.6 | 268.8 | 270.3 | 271.2 | 271.6 | 272.4 | 273.2 | 273.7 | 275.7 | 276.6 |
| Entertainment | 153.9 | 159.1 | 158.3 | 158.4 | 158.6 | 158.8 | 159.0 | 159.0 | 159.2 | 159.8 | 160.1 | 160.7 | 160.8 | 161.3 | 161.8 |
| Entertainment commodities | 138.7 | 143.0 | 142.5 | 142.7 | 142.8 | 142.8 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.2 | 143.3 | 143.6 | 144.0 | 144.1 | 144.2 | 144.3 |
| Entertainment services | 172.0 | 178.1 | 177.0 | 177.0 | 177.2 | 177.6 | 177.9 | 178.0 | 178.0 | 179.1 | 179.5 | 180.3 | 180.5 | 181.3 | 182.1 |
| Other goods and services | 206.9 | 215.4 | 212.6 | 213.0 | 213.3 | 214.1 | 214.0 | 214.6 | 216.3 | 218.3 | 218.8 | 219.2 | 218.7 | 220.0 | 220.7 |
| Tobacco products | 225.7 | 232.8 | 229.8 | 230.8 | 230.5 | 233.1 | 232.9 | 233.3 | 233.4 | 234.1 | 235.3 | 236.2 | 234.3 | 236.4 | 237.4 |
| Personal care | 147.1 | 150.1 | 149.3 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 150.3 | 149.6 | 150.0 | 150.5 | 150.8 | 150.9 | 151.2 | 150.5 | 151.6 | 151.5 |
| Toilet goods and personal care appliances | 143.1 | 144.3 | 144.1 | 144.0 | 144.2 | 145.3 | 143.9 | 144.4 | 145.0 | 145.1 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 142.8 | 143.6 | 143.3 |
| Personal care services | 151.5 | 156.6 | 155.2 | 155.3 | 155.7 | 155.8 | 155.9 | 156.3 | 156.5 | 157.2 | 157.9 | 158.6 | 159.2 | 160.7 | 160.7 |
| Personal and educational expenses | 235.5 | 247.5 | 243.7 | 244.1 | 244.6 | 244.8 | 245.1 | 245.8 | 248.7 | 252.1 | 252.5 | 252.8 | 252.9 | 254.0 | 255.0 |
| School books and supplies | 214.4 | 226.9 | 224.7 | 225.2 | 225.5 | 224.7 | 224.7 | 224.7 | 227.6 | 229.9 | 230.5 | 230.7 | 231.1 | 234.5 | 235.3 |
| Personal and educational services | 237.3 | 249.3 | 245.4 | 245.7 | 246.3 | 246.6 | 246.8 | 247.6 | 250.5 | 254.0 | 254.3 | 254.7 | 254.8 | 255.8 | 256.7 |

## 27. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Series | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| All items | 152.4 | 156.9 | 154.9 | 155.7 | 156.3 | 156.6 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 157.8 | 158.3 | 158.6 | 158.6 | 159.1 | 159.6 |
| Commodities | 136.4 | 139.9 | 138.0 | 139.2 | 140.2 | 140.4 | 139.9 | 139.5 | 139.5 | 140.3 | 141.0 | 141.5 | 141.4 | 141.5 | 141.8 |
| Food and beverages | 148.9 | 153.7 | 151.3 | 152.1 | 152.7 | 152.5 | 153.1 | 153.6 | 154.2 | 155.0 | 155.8 | 156.2 | 156.6 | 156.9 | 156.9 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 128.9 | 131.5 | 129.9 | 131.3 | 132.5 | 133.0 | 131.9 | 130.9 | 130.5 | 131.4 | 132.1 | 132.6 | 132.1 | 132.1 | 132.6 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages | 129.5 | 133.0 | 130.3 | 132.6 | 134.7 | 135.6 | 133.7 | 132.3 | 131.6 | 133.0 | 134.0 | 134.7 | 133.7 | 133.8 | 134.0 |
| Apparel commodities | 128.7 | 128.2 | 127.8 | 131.6 | 131.7 | 130.4 | 127.2 | 124.5 | 124.2 | 127.8 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 126.5 | 125.8 | 128.2 |
| Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel | 132.9 | 138.6 | 134.6 | 136.2 | 139.3 | 141.4 | 140.1 | 139.3 | 138.5 | 138.7 | 139.2 | 140.3 | 140.5 | 141.0 | 141.0 |
| Durables | 128.0 | 129.4 | 129.4 | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 129.6 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 129.8 |
| Services | 168.7 | 174.1 | 172.2 | 172.6 | 172.7 | 173.1 | 173.9 | 174.8 | 175.3 | 175.6 | 175.8 | 175.9 | 176.1 | 177.0 | 177.7 |
| Rent of shelter (12/82 = 100) | 172.4 | 178.0 | 176.3 | 177.0 | 177.0 | 177.0 | 177.6 | 178.9 | 179.3 | 179.0 | 179.4 | 179.4 | 179.3 | 180.6 | 181.6 |
| Household services less rent of shelter (12/82 = 100) | 138.3 | 142.0 | 139.5 | 139.6 | 139.6 | 141.0 | 143.1 | 143.9 | 144.4 | 144.6 | 143.2 | 142.9 | 143.4 | 144.6 | 145.0 |
| Transporatation services | 175.9 | 180.5 | 178.5 | 178.5 | 179.0 | 179.3 | 179.8 | 180.3 | 180.6 | 181.6 | 183.2 | 183.7 | 184.1 | 183.5 | 183.4 |
| Medical care services | 224.2 | 232.4 | 230.3 | 230.7 | 231.1 | 231.6 | 231.9 | 232.9 | 233.4 | 233.6 | 234.2 | 234.9 | 235.0 | 236.3 | 237.1 |
| Other services | 193.3 | 201.4 | 199.0 | 199.2 | 199.5 | 199.9 | 200.1 | 200.6 | 201.9 | 203.9 | 204.3 | 204.8 | 205.0 | 205.9 | 206.7 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items less food | 153.1 | 157.5 | 155.7 | 156.5 | 157.0 | 157.4 | 157.5 | 157.7 | 157.9 | 158.4 | 158.8 | 159.0 | 159.0 | 159.6 | 160.2 |
| All items less shelter | 148.6 | 152.8 | 150.8 | 151.6 | 152.4 | 152.8 | 152.8 | 152.8 | 152.9 | 153.8 | 154.2 | 154.6 | 154.7 | 155.0 | 155.3 |
| All items less homeowners' costs (12/82 = 100) | 153.5 | 157.9 | 155.9 | 156.9 | 157.5 | 157.8 | 157.9 | 158.1 | 158.3 | 158.9 | 159.4 | 159.6 | 159.6 | 160.2 | 160.8 |
| All items less medical care | 148.6 | 152.8 | 150.9 | 151.7 | 152.3 | 152.6 | 152.7 | 153.0 | 153.2 | 153.8 | 154.2 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 155.0 | 155.5 |
| Commodities less food | 129.8 | 132.6 | 131.0 | 132.4 | 133.5 | 134.0 | 133.0 | 132.0 | 131.7 | 132.5 | 133.2 | 133.7 | 133.3 | 133.3 | 133.8 |
| Nondurables less food | 130.9 | 134.5 | 131.8 | 134.0 | 136.0 | 136.8 | 135.1 | 133.8 | 133.2 | 134.5 | 135.5 | 136.1 | 135.3 | 135.4 | 136.2 |
| Nondurables less food and apparel | 134.1 | 139.5 | 135.9 | 137.3 | 140.1 | 142.0 | 140.9 | 140.2 | 139.5 | 139.8 | 140.3 | 141.2 | 141.5 | 142.0 | 142.1 |
| Nondurables | 139.3 | 143.5 | 141.0 | 142.5 | 143.9 | 144.2 | 143.6 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 144.1 | 145.1 | 145.6 | 145.3 | 145.5 | 145.9 |
| Services less rent of shelter (12/82 = 100) | 176.8 | 182.5 | 180.2 | 180.4 | 180.6 | 181.4 | 182.4 | 183.1 | 183.7 | 184.6 | 184.6 | 184.8 | 185.2 | 185.9 | 186.4 |
| Services less medical care | 163.5 | 168.7 | 166.8 | 167.2 | 167.3 | 167.7 | 168.5 | 169.4 | 169.9 | 170.2 | 170.4 | 170.4 | 170.6 | 171.5 | 172.2 |
| Energy | 105.2 | 110.1 | 104.9 | 106.1 | 110.0 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 112.5 | 111.6 | 111.7 | 110.5 | 111.1 | 112.2 | 113.3 | 113.1 |
| All items less energy | 158.7 | 163.1 | 161.6 | 162.3 | 162.5 | 162.5 | 162.7 | 163.1 | 163.4 | 164.0 | 164.7 | 164.9 | 164.8 | 165.3 | 165.9 |
| All items less food and energy | 161.2 | 165.6 | 164.2 | 164.9 | 165.0 | 165.1 | 165.2 | 165.5 | 165.8 | 166.4 | 167.0 | 167.2 | 167.0 | 167.5 | 168.3 |
| Commodities less food and energy | 139.3 | 141.3 | 140.8 | 141.9 | 142.0 | 141.7 | 141.0 | 140.3 | 140.3 | 141.4 | 142.0 | 142.2 | 141.5 | 141.5 | 142.2 |
| Energy commodities | 98.8 | 105.7 | 98.3 | 101.4 | 108.1 | 112.3 | 109.5 | 107.2 | 105.0 | 105.2 | 105.8 | 107.9 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 108.6 |
| Services less energy | 173.7 | 179.4 | 177.6 | 178.1 | 178.2 | 178.4 | 179.0 | 179.9 | 180.4 | 180.7 | 181.2 | 181.4 | 181.5 | 182.4 | 183.1 |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982–84 = $1.00 | .656 | .638 | .645 | .642 | .640 | .639 | .638 | .637 | .636 | .634 | .632 | .631 | .631 | .628 | .626 |
| 1967 = $1.00 | .219 | .213 | .215 | .214 | .214 | .213 | .213 | .213 | .212 | .212 | .211 | .211 | .211 | .210 | .209 |
| **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 149.8 | 154.1 | 152.2 | 152.9 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 154.1 | 154.3 | 154.5 | 155.1 | 155.5 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 156.3 | 156.8 |
| All items (1967 = 100) | 446.1 | 459.1 | 453.2 | 455.6 | 457.6 | 458.7 | 459.1 | 459.7 | 460.2 | 461.9 | 463.2 | 464.2 | 464.3 | 465.7 | 467.0 |
| Food and beverages | 148.3 | 153.2 | 150.7 | 151.5 | 152.2 | 151.9 | 152.6 | 153.1 | 153.7 | 154.5 | 155.2 | 155.7 | 156.1 | 156.4 | 156.4 |
| Food | 147.9 | 152.8 | 150.3 | 151.1 | 151.7 | 151.5 | 152.1 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 154.9 | 155.4 | 155.8 | 156.1 | 156.0 |
| Food at home | 147.9 | 153.5 | 150.5 | 151.6 | 152.4 | 151.7 | 152.6 | 153.3 | 154.1 | 155.1 | 155.9 | 156.4 | 156.9 | 157.1 | 156.8 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 167.2 | 173.6 | 171.7 | 171.6 | 173.0 | 173.3 | 174.0 | 174.5 | 174.8 | 174.3 | 174.7 | 175.1 | 175.4 | 176.2 | 176.4 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs | 138.5 | 144.5 | 142.1 | 142.3 | 141.5 | 140.8 | 142.7 | 143.6 | 145.3 | 146.8 | 147.5 | 148.6 | 149.8 | 149.3 | 148.4 |
| Dairy products | 132.5 | 141.9 | 136.9 | 136.6 | 136.8 | 137.4 | 139.7 | 141.9 | 144.3 | 146.4 | 148.9 | 149.2 | 148.5 | 147.6 | 146.0 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 176.7 | 183.1 | 176.5 | 182.7 | 187.7 | 183.5 | 182.6 | 183.4 | 181.8 | 183.2 | 184.1 | 185.2 | 186.0 | 186.1 | 186.1 |
| Other foods at home | 140.3 | 142.6 | 141.5 | 142.1 | 142.4 | 142.5 | 142.5 | 142.6 | 142.8 | 143.2 | 143.5 | 143.0 | 143.2 | 144.4 | 145.0 |
| Sugar and sweets | 137.5 | 143.6 | 141.6 | 142.3 | 142.2 | 143.5 | 143.7 | 144.6 | 144.5 | 145.3 | 145.6 | 144.0 | 144.5 | 146.8 | 147.2 |
| Fats and oils | 137.1 | 140.3 | 139.6 | 139.9 | 139.7 | 139.7 | 140.6 | 140.2 | 140.6 | 141.2 | 141.3 | 140.5 | 140.4 | 141.9 | 142.3 |
| Nonalcoholic beverages | 131.0 | 128.1 | 129.4 | 129.2 | 129.4 | 128.8 | 127.9 | 127.1 | 128.0 | 127.4 | 127.1 | 126.7 | 126.5 | 127.9 | 128.0 |
| Other prepared foods | 150.8 | 156.0 | 153.2 | 154.4 | 155.1 | 155.4 | 155.9 | 156.6 | 156.3 | 157.2 | 158.2 | 158.2 | 158.8 | 159.3 | 160.4 |
| Food away from home | 148.8 | 152.6 | 150.9 | 151.1 | 151.6 | 152.0 | 152.3 | 152.7 | 153.1 | 153.4 | 154.2 | 154.7 | 155.0 | 155.4 | 155.7 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 153.3 | 157.9 | 156.1 | 156.8 | 157.3 | 157.6 | 157.9 | 157.8 | 158.2 | 158.9 | 159.5 | 159.6 | 159.9 | 160.4 | 161.1 |
| Housing | 145.4 | 149.6 | 148.0 | 148.5 | 148.8 | 148.9 | 149.6 | 150.4 | 150.7 | 150.8 | 150.7 | 150.7 | 151.0 | 151.8 | 152.4 |
| Shelter | 161.2 | 166.2 | 164.6 | 165.1 | 165.2 | 165.3 | 165.9 | 166.9 | 167.3 | 167.2 | 167.6 | 167.7 | 167.7 | 168.6 | 169.4 |
| Renters' costs (12/84 = 100) | 152.5 | 157.3 | 156.0 | 157.0 | 156.6 | 156.4 | 157.2 | 159.1 | 159.4 | 158.1 | 158.3 | 157.6 | 157.3 | 159.4 | 160.9 |
| Rent, residential | 157.4 | 161.6 | 160.1 | 160.3 | 160.6 | 160.9 | 161.3 | 161.9 | 162.2 | 162.6 | 162.9 | 163.4 | 163.7 | 164.1 | 164.4 |
| Other renters' costs | 204.4 | 214.6 | 214.0 | 219.6 | 215.6 | 212.0 | 215.3 | 226.0 | 226.5 | 215.0 | 214.6 | 207.4 | 203.7 | 216.3 | 224.9 |
| Homeowners' costs (12/84 = 100) | 156.0 | 160.9 | 159.3 | 159.6 | 159.8 | 160.1 | 160.5 | 161.0 | 161.4 | 161.9 | 162.4 | 162.8 | 163.0 | 163.3 | 163.7 |
| Owners' equivalent rent (12/84 = 100) | 156.2 | 161.2 | 159.5 | 159.8 | 160.1 | 160.4 | 160.8 | 161.3 | 161.7 | 162.2 | 162.7 | 163.1 | 163.4 | 163.7 | 164.0 |
| Household insurance (12/84 = 100) | 144.6 | 147.1 | 145.6 | 145.9 | 146.0 | 146.1 | 146.9 | 147.8 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.7 | 150.0 | 147.2 | 147.4 | 148.5 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 134.5 | 137.6 | 135.7 | 136.3 | 136.8 | 137.5 | 137.5 | 137.9 | 138.0 | 138.0 | 138.5 | 139.9 | 140.1 | 140.0 | 140.1 |
| Maintenance and repair services | 142.7 | 147.6 | 145.0 | 145.8 | 145.9 | 146.8 | 146.7 | 148.2 | 149.0 | 149.4 | 149.5 | 149.9 | 150.1 | 150.0 | 150.3 |
| Maintenance and repair commodities | 123.6 | 124.9 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 125.0 | 125.5 | 125.6 | 124.8 | 124.1 | 123.6 | 124.8 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 127.3 | 128.3 |
| Fuel and other utilities | 123.2 | 127.2 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.2 | 126.3 | 128.2 | 128.7 | 129.2 | 129.5 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 129.0 | 130.5 | 130.1 |
| Fuels | 110.8 | 114.7 | 111.8 | 111.5 | 112.3 | 113.4 | 116.1 | 117.0 | 117.5 | 117.9 | 115.6 | 115.1 | 116.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 |
| Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas | 88.0 | 99.0 | 97.6 | 99.1 | 101.6 | 99.1 | 94.3 | 92.1 | 92.1 | 95.4 | 102.6 | 105.7 | 110.6 | 111.6 | 109.4 |
| Gas (piped) and electricity | 118.4 | 121.6 | 118.4 | 117.9 | 118.5 | 120.0 | 123.8 | 125.1 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 122.2 | 121.2 | 122.3 | 124.5 | 124.8 |
| Other utilities and public services | 153.2 | 157.7 | 155.4 | 157.0 | 156.1 | 157.5 | 158.2 | 158.0 | 158.5 | 158.8 | 159.2 | 159.5 | 159.6 | 160.3 | 160.9 |
| Household furnishings and operations | 121.8 | 123.2 | 122.9 | 123.2 | 123.4 | 123.0 | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 123.3 | 123.5 | 123.4 | 123.7 |
| Housefurnishings | 109.9 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 110.2 | 110.5 | 109.8 | 109.9 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 110.1 | 109.7 | 109.5 | 109.8 | 109.5 | 109.6 |
| Housekeeping supplies | 137.3 | 141.5 | 140.7 | 141.3 | 141.7 | 141.3 | 141.2 | 141.6 | 141.8 | 141.8 | 142.1 | 142.4 | 142.0 | 142.8 | 143.1 |
| Housekeeping services | 146.8 | 150.9 | 149.4 | 149.6 | 149.7 | 150.1 | 150.5 | 151.1 | 151.2 | 152.2 | 152.5 | 152.4 | 152.9 | 152.6 | 152.9 |

## 27. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Series | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Apparel and upkeep | 130.9 | 130.9 | 130.2 | 133.9 | 134.2 | 133.2 | 130.2 | 127.9 | 127.5 | 130.6 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 129.3 | 128.7 | 131.1 |
| Apparel commodities | 127.7 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 130.9 | 131.2 | 130.1 | 126.9 | 124.3 | 123.8 | 127.2 | 129.2 | 129.1 | 125.7 | 125.1 | 127.6 |
| Men's and boys' apparel | 125.9 | 127.4 | 126.3 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 126.7 | 124.7 | 125.7 | 127.0 | 129.0 | 130.9 | 127.5 | 127.0 | 127.2 |
| Women's and girls' apparel | 125.4 | 123.6 | 123.3 | 128.6 | 129.5 | 127.1 | 122.1 | 118.1 | 117.4 | 122.2 | 125.4 | 125.0 | 121.7 | 119.9 | 124.8 |
| Infants' and toddlers' apparel | 128.1 | 130.8 | 135.3 | 134.7 | 134.8 | 131.5 | 130.1 | 126.8 | 126.7 | 132.4 | 128.9 | 127.7 | 128.1 | 128.5 | 128.1 |
| Footwear | 126.2 | 127.6 | 126.3 | 128.8 | 129.0 | 129.3 | 128.1 | 126.8 | 126.1 | 127.8 | 129.2 | 128.9 | 127.0 | 126.0 | 127.2 |
| Other apparel commodities | 150.6 | 149.6 | 146.9 | 153.7 | 153.0 | 151.5 | 150.5 | 150.9 | 147.8 | 151.4 | 151.9 | 148.7 | 139.7 | 144.6 | 145.7 |
| Apparel services | 156.8 | 159.0 | 157.9 | 158.2 | 158.2 | 158.8 | 159.0 | 159.3 | 159.6 | 159.7 | 159.7 | 160.0 | 160.5 | 160.8 | 161.3 |
| Transportation | 138.8 | 142.8 | 140.0 | 140.9 | 143.0 | 144.4 | 143.8 | 143.3 | 142.6 | 142.9 | 143.5 | 144.5 | 144.8 | 144.6 | 144.4 |
| Private transportation | 136.9 | 140.7 | 138.0 | 138.8 | 141.0 | 142.5 | 141.8 | 141.1 | 140.5 | 140.7 | 141.2 | 142.2 | 142.4 | 142.4 | 142.4 |
| New vehicles | 141.8 | 144.7 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.3 | 144.0 | 144.3 | 145.0 | 146.0 | 146.5 | 146.6 | 146.7 |
| New cars | 138.7 | 141.1 | 141.0 | 141.0 | 140.9 | 140.8 | 140.9 | 140.6 | 140.3 | 140.6 | 141.1 | 141.9 | 142.7 | 142.7 | 142.5 |
| Used cars | 157.3 | 158.2 | 158.6 | 158.3 | 158.5 | 158.7 | 158.3 | 158.1 | 157.8 | 158.2 | 158.3 | 157.7 | 156.8 | 155.9 | 155.7 |
| Motor fuel | 99.9 | 106.3 | 96.1 | 101.4 | 108.6 | 113.5 | 111.0 | 108.8 | 106.3 | 106.2 | 106.0 | 108.1 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 108.2 |
| Gasoline | 99.7 | 105.9 | 97.8 | 101.2 | 108.3 | 113.3 | 110.9 | 108.7 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 105.3 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 108.2 | 107.5 |
| Maintenance and repair | 154.8 | 159.3 | 157.6 | 157.9 | 158.2 | 158.4 | 158.6 | 158.9 | 159.6 | 160.8 | 161.4 | 161.4 | 161.4 | 162.0 | 162.1 |
| Other private transportation | 166.5 | 169.6 | 168.8 | 168.1 | 168.6 | 168.7 | 168.8 | 169.2 | 169.7 | 169.8 | 171.2 | 171.9 | 171.6 | 171.9 | 172.6 |
| Other private transportation commodities | 104.0 | 104.2 | 104.6 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 104.3 | 104.2 | 104.3 |
| Other private transportation services | 182.2 | 186.1 | 185.0 | 184.1 | 184.8 | 185.1 | 185.1 | 185.7 | 186.3 | 186.4 | 188.2 | 189.1 | 188.6 | 189.0 | 190.0 |
| Public transportation | 171.9 | 179.6 | 174.6 | 177.2 | 177.5 | 178.6 | 180.1 | 180.6 | 179.4 | 181.8 | 184.3 | 184.5 | 186.9 | 183.6 | 180.3 |
| Medical care | 219.8 | 227.6 | 225.6 | 226.0 | 226.4 | 226.8 | 227.3 | 228.2 | 228.5 | 228.8 | 229.4 | 229.9 | 230.1 | 231.1 | 232.1 |
| Medical care commodities | 202.2 | 207.8 | 206.1 | 206.5 | 207.0 | 207.1 | 208.0 | 208.5 | 208.5 | 208.5 | 209.8 | 209.1 | 209.4 | 210.1 | 211.4 |
| Medical care services | 223.8 | 232.1 | 230.1 | 230.4 | 230.7 | 231.3 | 231.6 | 232.6 | 233.1 | 233.3 | 233.9 | 234.6 | 234.7 | 235.9 | 236.8 |
| Professional services | 202.0 | 209.5 | 207.2 | 207.6 | 208.1 | 208.8 | 209.0 | 209.9 | 210.4 | 210.8 | 211.4 | 212.1 | 212.3 | 213.3 | 214.3 |
| Hospital and related services | 255.2 | 266.5 | 263.7 | 264.0 | 264.4 | 264.9 | 265.8 | 267.3 | 268.0 | 268.4 | 269.1 | 269.9 | 270.4 | 271.9 | 272.8 |
| Entertainment | 151.8 | 156.8 | 156.0 | 156.1 | 156.3 | 156.5 | 156.7 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 157.4 | 157.8 | 158.3 | 158.4 | 158.8 | 159.2 |
| Entertainment commodities | 137.9 | 142.0 | 141.4 | 141.7 | 141.8 | 141.9 | 141.9 | 141.8 | 142.2 | 142.2 | 142.5 | 142.8 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.1 |
| Entertainment services | 171.9 | 178.2 | 176.9 | 176.9 | 177.1 | 177.7 | 178.0 | 178.2 | 178.3 | 179.3 | 179.7 | 180.4 | 180.7 | 181.4 | 182.2 |
| Other goods and services | 204.2 | 212.2 | 209.6 | 209.9 | 210.1 | 211.2 | 211.0 | 211.6 | 213.0 | 214.7 | 215.3 | 215.8 | 215.2 | 216.7 | 217.4 |
| Tobacco products | 225.9 | 232.5 | 229.8 | 230.7 | 230.3 | 233.1 | 232.8 | 233.2 | 233.0 | 233.7 | 234.8 | 235.8 | 233.9 | 236.1 | 237.0 |
| Personal care | 147.3 | 150.1 | 149.2 | 149.3 | 149.6 | 150.3 | 149.6 | 150.0 | 150.4 | 150.8 | 150.9 | 151.3 | 150.4 | 151.6 | 151.4 |
| Toilet goods and personal care appliances | 143.8 | 145.0 | 144.6 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 146.0 | 144.6 | 145.0 | 145.6 | 145.7 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 143.5 | 144.4 | 144.2 |
| Personal care services | 151.5 | 156.6 | 155.1 | 155.2 | 155.7 | 155.8 | 156.0 | 156.2 | 156.5 | 157.2 | 158.0 | 158.7 | 159.4 | 160.8 | 160.8 |
| Personal and educational expenses | 231.2 | 242.9 | 239.3 | 239.5 | 240.1 | 240.3 | 240.6 | 241.4 | 244.2 | 247.3 | 247.7 | 248.1 | 248.3 | 249.7 | 250.8 |
| School books and supplies | 215.5 | 228.2 | 225.8 | 226.3 | 226.5 | 225.6 | 225.5 | 225.5 | 228.8 | 231.5 | 232.4 | 232.6 | 232.9 | 236.2 | 236.9 |
| Personal and educational services | 232.6 | 244.4 | 240.7 | 240.9 | 241.5 | 241.7 | 242.0 | 242.9 | 245.7 | 248.8 | 249.2 | 249.7 | 249.8 | 251.1 | 252.3 |
| All items | 149.8 | 154.1 | 152.2 | 152.9 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 154.1 | 154.3 | 154.5 | 155.1 | 155.5 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 156.3 | 156.8 |
| Commodities | 136.4 | 139.9 | 137.9 | 139.1 | 140.2 | 140.5 | 140.0 | 139.7 | 139.6 | 140.4 | 141.0 | 141.6 | 141.4 | 141.5 | 141.8 |
| Food and beverages | 148.3 | 153.2 | 150.7 | 151.5 | 152.2 | 151.9 | 152.6 | 153.1 | 153.7 | 154.5 | 155.2 | 155.7 | 156.1 | 156.4 | 156.4 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 129.0 | 131.8 | 130.0 | 131.4 | 132.8 | 133.5 | 132.4 | 131.4 | 130.9 | 131.7 | 132.3 | 132.9 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 132.9 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages | 129.0 | 132.8 | 129.7 | 132.2 | 134.5 | 135.7 | 133.8 | 132.4 | 131.6 | 132.8 | 133.8 | 134.6 | 133.6 | 133.7 | 134.5 |
| Apparel commodities | 127.7 | 127.6 | 127.0 | 130.9 | 131.2 | 130.1 | 126.9 | 124.3 | 123.8 | 127.2 | 129.2 | 129.1 | 125.7 | 125.1 | 127.6 |
| Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel | 132.6 | 138.3 | 134.0 | 135.7 | 139.1 | 141.5 | 140.1 | 139.2 | 138.2 | 138.4 | 139.0 | 140.2 | 140.4 | 140.9 | 140.8 |
| Durables | 127.9 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.4 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.0 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 129.5 | 129.6 | 129.5 | 129.5 |
| Services | 166.0 | 171.4 | 169.4 | 169.8 | 170.0 | 170.4 | 171.2 | 172.0 | 172.5 | 172.8 | 173.0 | 173.2 | 173.4 | 174.2 | 174.9 |
| Rent of shelter (12/84 = 100) | 155.0 | 159.9 | 158.4 | 158.9 | 159.0 | 159.1 | 159.6 | 160.6 | 161.0 | 160.9 | 161.3 | 161.3 | 161.4 | 162.3 | 163.0 |
| Household services less rent of shelter (12/84 = 100) | 127.0 | 130.5 | 128.0 | 128.4 | 128.4 | 129.6 | 131.6 | 132.3 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 131.5 | 131.2 | 131.7 | 132.9 | 133.3 |
| Transportation services | 173.6 | 178.3 | 176.3 | 176.4 | 176.9 | 177.3 | 177.6 | 176.1 | 178.4 | 179.2 | 180.8 | 181.3 | 181.5 | 181.3 | 181.3 |
| Medical care services | 223.8 | 232.1 | 230.1 | 230.4 | 230.7 | 231.3 | 231.6 | 232.6 | 233.1 | 233.3 | 233.9 | 234.6 | 234.7 | 235.9 | 236.8 |
| Other services | 190.1 | 198.1 | 195.8 | 195.9 | 196.3 | 196.6 | 196.9 | 197.4 | 198.7 | 200.5 | 200.9 | 201.5 | 201.7 | 202.7 | 203.5 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items less food | 150.0 | 154.3 | 152.4 | 153.2 | 153.9 | 154.4 | 154.4 | 154.5 | 154.6 | 155.2 | 155.5 | 155.8 | 155.8 | 156.3 | 156.8 |
| All items less shelter | 146.8 | 151.0 | 148.9 | 149.8 | 150.6 | 151.1 | 151.1 | 151.0 | 151.2 | 151.9 | 152.4 | 152.8 | 152.8 | 153.2 | 153.5 |
| All items less homeowners' costs (12/84 = 100) | 140.7 | 144.8 | 142.8 | 143.7 | 144.4 | 144.8 | 144.8 | 145.0 | 145.1 | 145.7 | 146.1 | 146.4 | 146.4 | 146.8 | 147.3 |
| All items less medical care | 146.4 | 150.7 | 148.7 | 149.5 | 150.2 | 150.5 | 150.6 | 150.8 | 151.0 | 151.6 | 152.0 | 152.3 | 152.4 | 152.8 | 153.2 |
| Commodities less food | 130.0 | 132.8 | 131.0 | 132.4 | 133.8 | 134.4 | 133.3 | 132.4 | 132.0 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 134.0 | 133.5 | 133.5 | 134.0 |
| Nondurables less food | 130.4 | 134.3 | 131.3 | 133.6 | 135.8 | 136.9 | 135.1 | 133.8 | 133.1 | 134.3 | 135.3 | 136.0 | 135.2 | 135.3 | 136.0 |
| Nondurables less food and apparel | 133.7 | 139.3 | 135.3 | 136.9 | 139.9 | 142.0 | 140.8 | 140.0 | 139.2 | 139.5 | 140.0 | 141.1 | 141.3 | 141.8 | 141.8 |
| Nondurables | 139.0 | 143.3 | 140.5 | 142.1 | 143.6 | 144.1 | 143.5 | 143.1 | 143.0 | 143.9 | 144.8 | 145.4 | 145.2 | 145.4 | 145.7 |
| Services less rent of shelter (12/84 = 100) | 157.6 | 162.7 | 160.5 | 160.7 | 161.0 | 161.7 | 162.6 | 163.3 | 163.8 | 164.5 | 164.4 | 164.7 | 165.0 | 165.7 | 166.2 |
| Services less medical care | 161.1 | 166.2 | 164.2 | 164.6 | 134.8 | 165.2 | 166.0 | 166.8 | 167.3 | 167.8 | 167.8 | 167.9 | 168.1 | 169.0 | 169.6 |
| Energy | 104.7 | 109.8 | 104.2 | 105.8 | 109.8 | 112.8 | 112.9 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 111.3 | 110.1 | 110.9 | 112.0 | 113.0 | 112.7 |
| All items less energy | 156.1 | 160.4 | 158.8 | 159.5 | 159.8 | 159.8 | 160.0 | 160.3 | 160.6 | 161.2 | 161.9 | 162.2 | 162.1 | 162.5 | 163.0 |
| All items less food and energy | 158.2 | 162.3 | 161.0 | 161.7 | 161.9 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 162.2 | 162.5 | 163.1 | 163.7 | 163.9 | 163.7 | 164.1 | 164.8 |
| Commodities less food and energy | 138.9 | 140.9 | 140.4 | 141.4 | 141.6 | 141.4 | 140.7 | 140.1 | 140.0 | 141.0 | 141.6 | 141.8 | 141.0 | 141.0 | 141.7 |
| Energy commodities | 99.1 | 105.9 | 98.4 | 101.5 | 108.3 | 112.5 | 109.8 | 107.6 | 105.3 | 105.5 | 106.0 | 108.2 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 108.6 |
| Services less energy | 171.3 | 176.8 | 175.0 | 175.5 | 175.6 | 176.0 | 176.4 | 177.2 | 177.7 | 178.0 | 178.6 | 178.9 | 179.0 | 179.8 | 180.4 |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982–84 = $1.00 | .668 | .649 | .657 | .654 | .651 | .649 | .649 | .648 | .647 | .645 | .643 | .642 | .641 | .640 | .638 |
| 1967 = $1.00 | .224 | .218 | .221 | .219 | .219 | .218 | .218 | .218 | .217 | .216 | .216 | .215 | .215 | .215 | .214 |

## 28. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and available local area data: all items

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Area[1] | Pricing schedule[2] | All Urban Consumers | | | | | | | Urban Wage Earners | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1996 | | | | | 1997 | | 1996 | | | | | 1997 | |
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Jan. | Feb. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| | M | 154.4 | 154.9 | 158.3 | 158.6 | 158.6 | 159.1 | 159.6 | 151.7 | 152.2 | 155.5 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 156.3 | 156.8 |
| **Region and area size[3]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast urban | M | 161.4 | 162.2 | 165.1 | 165.4 | 165.7 | 166.2 | 166.9 | 158.8 | 159.4 | 162.4 | 163.0 | 163.2 | 163.5 | 164.2 |
| Size A—More than 1,200,000 | M | 162.2 | 163.0 | 165.7 | 166.0 | 166.2 | 166.8 | 167.7 | 158.5 | 159.2 | 162.1 | 162.6 | 162.6 | 163.1 | 163.9 |
| Size B—500,000 to 1,200,000 | M | 158.7 | 159.2 | 162.4 | 163.1 | 164.3 | 164.2 | 164.2 | 156.5 | 156.9 | 160.1 | 160.7 | 162.0 | 162.0 | 161.9 |
| Size C—50,000 to 500,000 | M | 159.8 | 160.6 | 163.8 | 164.3 | 164.6 | 164.7 | 165.3 | 161.4 | 162.0 | 165.3 | 166.0 | 166.3 | 166.3 | 166.8 |
| North Central urban | M | 150.2 | 150.8 | 154.4 | 155.0 | 155.3 | 155.5 | 155.9 | 147.0 | 147.5 | 151.0 | 151.7 | 151.9 | 152.1 | 152.4 |
| Size A—More than 1,200,000 | M | 151.0 | 151.7 | 154.8 | 155.3 | 155.5 | 156.0 | 156.5 | 147.1 | 147.7 | 150.7 | 151.3 | 151.5 | 151.9 | 152.3 |
| Size B—360,000 to 1,200,000 | M | 148.6 | 149.5 | 154.0 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 154.3 | 154.4 | 145.0 | 145.7 | 150.2 | 150.8 | 150.7 | 150.5 | 150.5 |
| Size C—50,000 to 360,000 | M | 152.2 | 152.4 | 156.5 | 157.1 | 157.7 | 157.8 | 158.3 | 149.6 | 149.8 | 153.7 | 154.5 | 155.1 | 155.2 | 155.6 |
| Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000) | M | 146.5 | 146.9 | 151.1 | 151.9 | 151.9 | 152.2 | 152.1 | 144.7 | 144.9 | 149.2 | 150.1 | 150.3 | 150.5 | 150.3 |
| South urban | M | 151.1 | 151.5 | 154.9 | 155.1 | 155.1 | 155.7 | 156.1 | 149.7 | 150.0 | 153.5 | 153.7 | 153.7 | 154.2 | 154.5 |
| Size A—More than 1,200,000 | M | 150.4 | 150.6 | 153.7 | 153.8 | 154.0 | 154.9 | 155.2 | 148.6 | 148.7 | 151.9 | 152.0 | 152.3 | 153.1 | 153.2 |
| Size B—450,000 to 1,200,000 | M | 153.2 | 154.1 | 157.7 | 158.2 | 158.2 | 158.5 | 158.9 | 149.6 | 150.3 | 153.9 | 154.5 | 154.5 | 154.7 | 155.0 |
| Size C—50,000 to 450,000 | M | 151.1 | 151.4 | 154.8 | 154.7 | 154.4 | 155.0 | 155.6 | 151.1 | 151.3 | 154.8 | 154.7 | 154.5 | 154.9 | 155.5 |
| Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000) | M | 149.9 | 150.1 | 154.3 | 154.6 | 154.4 | 154.8 | 155.5 | 150.4 | 150.4 | 154.8 | 155.1 | 155.0 | 155.3 | 155.8 |
| West urban | M | 155.3 | 155.8 | 159.1 | 159.2 | 158.7 | 159.6 | 160.1 | 152.2 | 152.7 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 155.4 | 156.3 | 156.8 |
| Size A—More than 1,250,000 | M | 155.4 | 155.9 | 159.2 | 159.1 | 158.7 | 159.6 | 160.1 | 150.9 | 151.2 | 154.4 | 154.3 | 153.8 | 154.7 | 155.2 |
| Size C—50,000 to 330,000 | M | 159.8 | 160.8 | 163.2 | 163.9 | 163.9 | 164.9 | 165.4 | 156.6 | 157.6 | 160.2 | 160.8 | 160.7 | 161.7 | 162.1 |
| Size classes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A (12/86 = 100) | M | 139.5 | 140.0 | 142.7 | 142.9 | 142.9 | 143.6 | 144.1 | 138.5 | 138.9 | 141.7 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 142.5 | 143.0 |
| B | M | 153.9 | 154.7 | 158.4 | 158.9 | 159.0 | 159.2 | 159.5 | 151.1 | 151.8 | 155.4 | 156.0 | 156.2 | 156.3 | 156.5 |
| C | M | 154.4 | 154.8 | 158.2 | 158.5 | 158.6 | 159.1 | 159.6 | 153.5 | 153.9 | 157.4 | 157.7 | 157.9 | 158.2 | 158.7 |
| D | M | 150.9 | 151.1 | 155.5 | 155.8 | 155.5 | 155.9 | 156.2 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 154.7 | 155.1 | 154.9 | 155.3 | 155.4 |
| **Selected local areas** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago, IL–Northwestern IN | M | 154.6 | 155.2 | 158.8 | 159.4 | 159.7 | 160.4 | 161.1 | 149.7 | 150.2 | 153.7 | 154.4 | 154.6 | 155.3 | 155.9 |
| Los Angeles–Long Beach, Anaheim, CA | M | 155.7 | 156.2 | 158.8 | 158.4 | 158.3 | 159.1 | 159.2 | 150.4 | 150.9 | 153.2 | 152.9 | 152.7 | 153.6 | 153.6 |
| New York, NY–Northeastern NJ | M | 164.8 | 165.7 | 168.2 | 168.4 | 168.5 | 169.1 | 170.1 | 160.9 | 161.7 | 164.4 | 164.7 | 164.7 | 165.1 | 166.2 |
| Philadelphia, PA–NJ | M | 160.3 | 161.2 | 164.9 | 164.3 | 164.3 | 165.1 | 165.8 | 159.7 | 160.5 | 164.2 | 164.0 | 163.6 | 164.4 | 164.9 |
| San Francisco–Oakland, CA | M | 152.9 | 153.2 | 156.9 | 156.9 | 156.0 | 157.0 | 157.9 | 150.5 | 150.5 | 154.3 | 154.2 | 153.1 | 154.1 | 155.0 |
| Baltimore, MD | 1 | 151.6 | – | – | 154.8 | – | 155.8 | – | 150.3 | – | – | 153.6 | – | 154.6 | – |
| Boston, MA | 1 | 162.2 | – | – | 166.3 | – | 167.7 | – | 161.1 | – | – | 165.4 | – | 166.6 | – |
| Cleveland, OH | 1 | 149.0 | – | – | 153.8 | – | 153.8 | – | 141.5 | – | – | 146.2 | – | 146.2 | – |
| Miami, FL | 1 | 152.0 | – | – | 156.4 | – | 158.1 | – | 150.0 | – | – | 154.6 | – | 156.0 | – |
| St. Louis, MO–IL | 1 | 147.2 | – | – | 151.4 | – | 151.5 | – | 146.5 | – | – | 150.5 | – | 150.6 | – |
| Washington, DC–MD–VA | 1 | 156.8 | – | – | 161.2 | – | 161.6 | – | 153.9 | – | – | 158.7 | – | 158.9 | – |
| Dallas–Ft Worth, TX | 2 | – | 146.2 | 150.7 | – | 150.0 | – | 150.7 | – | 145.9 | 150.7 | – | 150.2 | – | 150.8 |
| Detroit, MI | 2 | – | 151.3 | 153.8 | – | 154.3 | – | 155.4 | – | 146.5 | 148.8 | – | 149.4 | – | 150.3 |
| Houston, TX | 2 | – | 141.5 | 143.2 | – | 143.6 | – | 144.5 | – | 140.8 | 142.5 | – | 143.0 | – | 143.6 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 2 | – | 151.1 | 154.5 | – | 155.4 | – | 156.2 | – | 144.7 | 148.0 | – | 148.8 | – | 149.6 |

[1] Area definitions are those established by the Office of Management and Budget in 1983, except for Boston–Lawrence–Salem, MA–NH, Area (excludes Monroe County); and Milwaukee, WI, Area (includes only the Milwaukee MSA). Definitions do not include revisions made since 1983. Excludes farms and the military.

[2] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M—Every month.

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, Apriul, June, August, October, and December.

[3] Regions are defined as the four Census regions.

– Data not available.

NOTE: Local area CPI indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Because each local index is a small subset of the national index, it has a smaller sample size and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in escalator clauses.

## 29. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, U.S. city average, all items and major groups

[1982–84 = 100]

| Series | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: | | | | | | | | | |
| All items: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 118.3 | 124.0 | 130.7 | 136.2 | 140.3 | 144.5 | 148.2 | 152.4 | 156.9 |
| Percent change | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Food and beverages: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 118.2 | 124.9 | 132.1 | 136.8 | 138.7 | 141.6 | 144.9 | 148.9 | 153.7 |
| Percent change | 4.1 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Housing: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 118.5 | 123.0 | 128.5 | 133.6 | 137.5 | 141.2 | 144.8 | 148.5 | 152.8 |
| Percent change | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Apparel and upkeep: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 115.4 | 118.6 | 124.1 | 128.7 | 131.9 | 133.7 | 133.4 | 132.0 | 131.7 |
| Percent change | 4.3 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | –.2 | –1.0 | -.2 |
| Transportation: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 108.7 | 114.1 | 120.5 | 123.8 | 126.5 | 130.4 | 134.3 | 139.1 | 143.0 |
| Percent change | 3.1 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Medical care: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 138.6 | 149.3 | 162.8 | 177.0 | 190.1 | 201.4 | 211.0 | 220.5 | 228.2 |
| Percent change | 6.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Entertainment: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 120.3 | 126.5 | 132.4 | 138.4 | 142.3 | 145.8 | 150.1 | 153.9 | 159.1 |
| Percent change | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Other goods and services: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 137.0 | 147.7 | 159.0 | 171.6 | 183.3 | 192.9 | 198.5 | 206.9 | 215.4 |
| Percent change | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: | | | | | | | | | |
| All items: | | | | | | | | | |
| Index | 117.0 | 122.6 | 129.0 | 134.3 | 138.2 | 142.1 | 145.6 | 149.8 | 154.1 |
| Percent change | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 |

## 30. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

| Grouping | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| **Finished goods** | 127.9 | 131.3 | 129.4 | 130.1 | 130.6 | 131.1 | 131.7 | 131.5 | 131.9 | 131.8 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 132.7 | 132.6 | 132.2 |
| Finished consumer goods | 125.6 | 129.5 | 127.0 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 129.3 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 131.2 | 131.1 | 131.2 | 131.1 | 130.5 |
| Finished consumer foods | 129.0 | 133.5 | 130.7 | 132.0 | 131.2 | 131.5 | 133.6 | 133.9 | 135.3 | 135.6 | 136.6 | 136.1 | 135.5 | 134.0 | 133.8 |
| Finished consumer goods excluding foods | 124.0 | 127.6 | 125.3 | 126.1 | 127.4 | 128.2 | 128.3 | 128.0 | 128.1 | 128.0 | 128.8 | 128.8 | 129.2 | 129.6 | 129.0 |
| Nondurable goods less food | 118.8 | 123.2 | 119.9 | 121.2 | 123.1 | 124.1 | 124.2 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 124.6 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 124.9 |
| Durable goods | 132.7 | 134.2 | 134.3 | 134.3 | 134.0 | 134.2 | 134.4 | 133.8 | 133.7 | 132.4 | 135.2 | 135.2 | 135.0 | 135.0 | 134.9 |
| Capital equipment | 136.7 | 138.3 | 138.4 | 138.3 | 138.3 | 138.2 | 138.2 | 138.1 | 138.2 | 137.3 | 138.9 | 138.7 | 138.8 | 139.0 | 138.8 |
| **Intermediate materials, supplies, and components** | 124.9 | 125.7 | 124.7 | 124.9 | 125.4 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 126.7 | 126.0 | 125.7 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.2 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing | 130.4 | 128.6 | 129.0 | 128.6 | 128.3 | 128.8 | 128.8 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.6 | 128.3 | 128.0 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.5 |
| Materials for food manufacturing | 119.5 | 125.7 | 121.0 | 120.6 | 121.6 | 126.6 | 128.2 | 128.5 | 129.4 | 129.2 | 129.2 | 124.8 | 126.6 | 125.2 | 124.0 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 135.1 | 130.5 | 132.4 | 131.5 | 130.5 | 130.2 | 129.9 | 129.4 | 129.5 | 130.0 | 129.6 | 129.5 | 130.0 | 130.2 | 130.0 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing | 135.6 | 131.4 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 131.2 | 132.5 | 132.6 | 130.7 | 130.6 | 131.2 | 130.5 | 130.8 | 131.6 | 132.0 | 132.6 |
| Components for manufacturing | 126.5 | 126.8 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 126.8 | 126.6 | 126.7 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 126.6 | 126.6 | 126.6 | 126.8 | 126.6 |
| Materials and components for construction | 142.1 | 143.5 | 142.0 | 142.2 | 142.5 | 143.5 | 144.0 | 143.7 | 144.1 | 144.8 | 144.3 | 144.9 | 144.8 | 145.0 | 145.7 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants | 84.2 | 89.9 | 84.0 | 85.8 | 89.3 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 91.1 | 91.9 | 93.6 | 92.3 | 91.3 | 92.5 | 93.5 | 92.4 |
| Containers | 148.8 | 141.2 | 146.1 | 144.6 | 143.0 | 141.6 | 140.1 | 139.6 | 138.4 | 138.5 | 137.9 | 137.5 | 138.3 | 137.9 | 137.4 |
| Supplies | 132.1 | 135.9 | 135.3 | 135.4 | 135.7 | 136.2 | 136.1 | 136.4 | 136.4 | 136.8 | 135.9 | 135.4 | 135.5 | 135.6 | 135.5 |
| **Crude materials for further processing** | 102.7 | 113.5 | 111.1 | 110.0 | 114.4 | 115.9 | 113.3 | 115.6 | 116.0 | 112.9 | 111.3 | 114.8 | 118.9 | 125.2 | 118.1 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs | 105.8 | 121.5 | 115.0 | 116.2 | 119.6 | 127.7 | 129.0 | 130.9 | 129.5 | 124.9 | 119.6 | 117.7 | 113.7 | 112.4 | 110.7 |
| Crude nonfood materials | 96.8 | 104.0 | 104.4 | 102.0 | 106.7 | 103.8 | 98.7 | 101.2 | 102.8 | 100.8 | 101.8 | 108.7 | 118.0 | 129.1 | 118.6 |
| **Special groupings:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished goods, excluding foods | 127.5 | 130.5 | 128.9 | 129.5 | 130.4 | 130.9 | 131.0 | 130.8 | 130.9 | 130.5 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 131.8 | 132.1 | 131.6 |
| Finished energy goods | 78.1 | 83.1 | 77.8 | 80.1 | 83.3 | 84.6 | 84.7 | 84.2 | 84.6 | 85.3 | 84.8 | 84.9 | 85.9 | 86.7 | 85.4 |
| Finished goods less energy | 136.9 | 139.6 | 138.8 | 139.1 | 138.8 | 139.0 | 139.7 | 139.6 | 140.0 | 139.6 | 141.0 | 140.7 | 140.6 | 140.3 | 140.1 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy | 136.9 | 140.1 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.7 | 140.5 | 141.8 | 141.5 | 141.3 | 140.8 | 140.6 |
| Finished goods less food and energy | 140.0 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 141.8 | 141.7 | 142.0 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 141.9 | 141.1 | 142.7 | 142.5 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 142.6 |
| Finished consumer goods less food and energy | 141.9 | 144.3 | 144.1 | 144.0 | 143.8 | 144.3 | 144.4 | 144.3 | 144.2 | 143.5 | 145.0 | 144.9 | 144.9 | 145.1 | 144.9 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy | 148.5 | 151.4 | 151.0 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 151.5 | 151.6 | 151.8 | 151.6 | 151.5 | 152.0 | 151.8 | 151.9 | 152.3 | 152.0 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 125.5 | 125.6 | 124.8 | 125.0 | 125.4 | 126.0 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.3 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds | 114.8 | 128.4 | 123.0 | 123.4 | 125.3 | 130.3 | 131.2 | 131.9 | 132.7 | 133.5 | 130.7 | 126.2 | 127.6 | 126.3 | 125.5 |
| Intermediate energy goods | 84.1 | 89.7 | 83.8 | 85.7 | 89.1 | 91.2 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 91.7 | 93.3 | 92.1 | 91.0 | 92.1 | 93.3 | 92.2 |
| Intermediate goods less energy | 134.0 | 133.6 | 133.7 | 133.5 | 133.3 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 133.5 | 133.6 | 133.9 | 133.5 | 133.2 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.6 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy | 135.2 | 134.0 | 134.4 | 134.1 | 133.9 | 134.1 | 134.0 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.9 | 133.6 | 133.7 | 133.9 | 134.1 | 134.2 |
| Crude energy materials | 69.4 | 84.4 | 82.7 | 80.6 | 87.3 | 83.3 | 77.6 | 81.8 | 83.8 | 81.0 | 82.7 | 91.9 | 103.8 | 117.2 | 102.7 |
| Crude materials less energy | 123.5 | 130.0 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 129.1 | 135.0 | 135.2 | 135.8 | 134.8 | 131.7 | 127.6 | 126.1 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 122.9 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy | 173.6 | 155.8 | 162.3 | 159.2 | 157.6 | 158.1 | 155.3 | 152.4 | 152.9 | 153.5 | 152.3 | 151.7 | 152.4 | 156.1 | 158.3 |

## 31. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups

[December 1984 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| SIC | Industry | Annual average | | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1995 | 1996 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| – | **Total mining industries** | 71.0 | 83.8 | 83.4 | 80.9 | 86.0 | 82.9 | 78.1 | 81.0 | 82.6 | 81.3 | 83.0 | 90.4 | 99.7 | 109.8 | 99.1 |
| 10 | Metal mining | 101.4 | 92.2 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 93.3 | 89.2 | 87.5 | 86.8 | 86.6 | 88.4 | 88.3 | 88.1 | 87.9 |
| 12 | Coal mining (12/85 = 100) | 91.6 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 91.1 | 93.1 | 91.7 | 90.5 | 92.6 | 90.9 | 90.5 | 91.3 | 91.1 | 92.8 | 90.7 |
| 13 | Oil and gas extraction (12/85 = 100) | 66.6 | 83.9 | 82.6 | 79.2 | 86.2 | 81.8 | 75.9 | 80.7 | 82.7 | 81.3 | 83.7 | 93.4 | 106.0 | 119.2 | 105.3 |
| 14 | Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 123.8 | 127.0 | 126.4 | 126.7 | 127.1 | 127.6 | 128.1 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.5 | 127.3 | 127.3 | 127.1 | 127.7 | 127.6 |
| – | **Total manufacturing industries** | 124.2 | 127.1 | 125.7 | 126.0 | 126.8 | 127.4 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 128.0 | 128.1 | 128.2 | 127.9 |
| 20 | Food and kindred products | 121.7 | 127.2 | 124.4 | 124.3 | 124.6 | 126.3 | 127.6 | 128.3 | 129.7 | 129.7 | 129.8 | 128.5 | 128.4 | 127.6 | 127.1 |
| 21 | Tobacco manufactures | 193.2 | 199.1 | 195.0 | 195.1 | 195.1 | 201.1 | 201.0 | 201.1 | 201.4 | 201.0 | 201.1 | 201.1 | 201.4 | 201.5 | 201.1 |
| 22 | Textile mill products | 116.5 | 118.2 | 117.5 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 118.3 | 118.0 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 118.5 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 119.1 |
| 23 | Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials | 120.6 | 122.3 | 121.6 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 122.5 | 122.6 | 122.5 | 123.0 | 123.1 | 122.9 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 122.9 |
| 24 | Lumber and wood products, except furniture | 154.1 | 153.6 | 150.7 | 150.9 | 151.0 | 153.8 | 154.5 | 153.3 | 154.4 | 156.6 | 154.6 | 156.2 | 155.7 | 156.5 | 157.7 |
| 25 | Furniture and fixtures | 133.3 | 136.1 | 135.7 | 135.6 | 135.8 | 135.7 | 135.9 | 136.2 | 136.1 | 136.4 | 137.1 | 137.3 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 137.5 |
| 26 | Paper and allied products | 146.7 | 138.7 | 146.1 | 143.0 | 140.5 | 138.2 | 137.2 | 136.3 | 135.3 | 165.1 | 134.9 | 134.6 | 134.8 | 134.5 | 133.5 |
| 27 | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 159.0 | 165.4 | 164.8 | 164.8 | 165.1 | 165.3 | 165.4 | 165.2 | 165.5 | 166.1 | 166.4 | 166.7 | 166.4 | 167.9 | 167.7 |
| 28 | Chemicals and allied products | 143.4 | 145.9 | 144.5 | 145.0 | 145.3 | 146.0 | 146.0 | 145.9 | 146.1 | 146.7 | 146.8 | 146.3 | 147.0 | 147.2 | 147.2 |
| 29 | Petroleum refining and related products | 77.2 | 87.4 | 77.3 | 81.8 | 90.5 | 92.8 | 87.3 | 86.3 | 86.9 | 89.9 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 91.4 |
| 30 | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 123.3 | 123.1 | 122.9 | 122.8 | 122.6 | 123.0 | 123.0 | 123.2 | 123.4 | 123.5 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 123.0 | 122.9 | 122.9 |
| 31 | Leather and leather products | 134.1 | 134.5 | 134.6 | 134.8 | 134.1 | 134.5 | 134.4 | 134.1 | 134.2 | 135.3 | 135.1 | 135.2 | 135.2 | 136.7 | 137.6 |
| 32 | Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products | 124.3 | 125.8 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.4 | 125.5 | 125.5 | 125.8 | 125.9 | 126.3 | 126.2 | 126.6 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 126.9 |
| 33 | Primary metal industries | 128.2 | 123.8 | 124.4 | 124.2 | 124.1 | 124.6 | 124.6 | 123.2 | 122.8 | 122.7 | 122.7 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 123.5 | 123.9 |
| 34 | Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation transportation equipment | 124.8 | 126.2 | 125.7 | 125.9 | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.4 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.6 | 126.8 | 127.0 |
| 35 | Machinery, except electrical | 119.0 | 119.2 | 119.7 | 119.7 | 119.3 | 119.3 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 119.2 | 118.9 |
| 36 | Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies | 113.3 | 113.2 | 113.9 | 113.5 | 113.3 | 113.1 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 113.1 | 113.0 | 112.7 | 112.8 | 112.5 | 112.6 | 112.2 |
| 37 | Transportation | 132.2 | 134.2 | 134.2 | 134.3 | 134.1 | 134.1 | 134.3 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 132.1 | 135.4 | 135.2 | 135.3 | 135.4 | 135.3 |
| 38 | Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks | 124.0 | 125.0 | 125.3 | 125.2 | 125.1 | 125.1 | 124.9 | 125.2 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 125.4 | 125.5 |
| 39 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries industries (12/85 = 100) | 125.9 | 127.8 | 127.6 | 127.4 | 127.4 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 128.1 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 128.6 |
| | **Service industries:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Motor freight transportation and warehousing (06/93 = 100) | 104.5 | 106.4 | 105.9 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.9 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 106.6 | 106.9 | 107.1 | 107.3 | 108.5 | 108.4 |
| 43 | U.S. Postal Service (06/89 = 100) | 132.2 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.3 |
| 44 | Water transportation (12/92 = 100) | 103.0 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 103.8 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 104.8 | 104.3 |
| 45 | Transportation by air (12/92 = 100) | 113.7 | 121.0 | 119.1 | 119.9 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 121.4 | 122.5 | 121.8 | 121.9 | 122.4 | 123.5 | 122.2 | 128.5 | 128.2 |
| 46 | Pipelines, except natural gas (12/92 = 100) | 110.8 | 105.6 | 110.6 | 110.6 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 103.9 | 98.8 | 98.8 |

## 32. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

| Index | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Finished goods** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 108.0 | 113.6 | 119.2 | 121.7 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 125.5 | 127.9 | 131.3 |
| Foods | 112.6 | 118.7 | 124.4 | 124.1 | 123.3 | 125.7 | 126.8 | 129.0 | 133.5 |
| Energy | 59.8 | 65.7 | 75.0 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 78.1 | 83.1 |
| Other | 117.0 | 122.1 | 126.6 | 131.1 | 134.2 | 135.8 | 137.1 | 140.0 | 142.0 |
| **Intermediate materials, supplies, and components** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 107.1 | 112.0 | 114.5 | 114.4 | 114.7 | 116.2 | 118.5 | 124.9 | 125.7 |
| Foods | 106.0 | 112.7 | 117.9 | 115.3 | 113.9 | 115.6 | 118.5 | 119.5 | 125.7 |
| Energy | 70.9 | 76.1 | 85.5 | 85.1 | 84.3 | 84.6 | 83.0 | 84.1 | 89.7 |
| Other | 115.2 | 120.2 | 120.9 | 121.4 | 122.0 | 123.8 | 127.1 | 135.2 | 134.0 |
| **Crude materials for further processing** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 96.0 | 103.1 | 108.9 | 101.2 | 100.4 | 102.4 | 101.8 | 102.7 | 113.5 |
| Foods | 106.1 | 111.2 | 113.1 | 105.5 | 105.1 | 108.4 | 106.5 | 105.8 | 121.5 |
| Energy | 67.7 | 75.9 | 85.9 | 80.4 | 78.8 | 76.7 | 72.1 | 69.4 | 84.4 |
| Other | 85.9 | 95.8 | 107.3 | 97.5 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 97.0 | 105.8 | 105.7 |

## 33. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[1995 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| SITC Rev. 3 | Industry | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| 0 | **Food and live animals** | 112.3 | 114.5 | 120.3 | 124.6 | 122.0 | 119.6 | 118.7 | 107.3 | 105.6 | 103.2 | 101.9 | 100.7 | 102.4 |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations | 98.2 | 98.1 | 99.9 | 98.4 | 101.6 | 98.8 | 100.9 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 95.5 | 94.6 |
| 04 | Cereals and cereal preparations | 127.4 | 131.0 | 144.6 | 153.2 | 145.6 | 140.2 | 136.7 | 109.3 | 104.6 | 101.5 | 100.5 | 98.8 | 102.9 |
| 05 | Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry | 99.7 | 103.1 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 105.7 | 105.3 | 105.6 | 106.8 | 109.0 | 106.2 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 101.9 |
| 2 | **Crude materials, inedible, except fuels** | 94.2 | 91.0 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 89.3 | 89.7 | 90.8 | 89.5 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 90.0 | 92.2 |
| 21 | Hides, skins, and furskins, raw | 90.9 | 91.1 | 90.1 | 92.1 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 105.1 | 109.4 | 117.5 | 116.4 | 113.7 | 113.4 | 114.7 |
| 22 | Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits | 120.3 | 119.5 | 127.8 | 129.0 | 127.0 | 160.5 | 132.4 | 131.7 | 113.9 | 115.6 | 114.9 | 120.2 | 126.7 |
| 24 | Cork and wood | 98.9 | 98.1 | 96.4 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 94.6 | 96.3 | 96.7 | 97.1 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 98.3 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper | 73.8 | 59.5 | 52.7 | 52.0 | 56.7 | 58.4 | 57.4 | 58.1 | 58.9 | 58.0 | 55.9 | 55.9 | 59.4 |
| 26 | Textile fibers and their waste | 94.7 | 92.4 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 91.1 | 85.9 | 84.8 | 86.7 | 85.5 | 82.6 | 83.5 | 83.3 | 83.2 |
| 27 | Crude fertilizers and crude minerals | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 97.7 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 90.8 | 90.5 | 91.0 | 90.7 | 89.3 | 84.8 | 84.4 | 85.6 | 86.5 | 84.0 | 85.7 | 86.9 | 88.8 |
| 3 | **Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products** | 105.3 | 106.9 | 110.9 | 110.7 | 109.1 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 112.5 | 116.4 | 115.7 | 116.8 | 116.4 | 112.4 |
| 32 | Coal, coke, and briquettes | 102.4 | 102.6 | 102.7 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 102.5 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 102.1 |
| 33 | Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials | 108.4 | 111.4 | 118.8 | 117.2 | 113.7 | 113.5 | 114.6 | 121.0 | 128.1 | 126.5 | 128.5 | 127.0 | 121.7 |
| 4 | **Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes** | 90.9 | 89.3 | 91.1 | 97.2 | 95.4 | 93.8 | 96.3 | 101.7 | 97.3 | 90.0 | 93.0 | 96.1 | 97.6 |
| 5 | **Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.** | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.5 |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 101.0 | 102.1 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 101.2 |
| 55 | Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations | 100.1 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.3 | 102.4 |
| 57 | Plastics in primary forms (12/92 = 100) | 90.5 | 91.4 | 94.0 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 96.3 | 96.5 | 96.1 | 95.6 | 93.1 | 93.8 | 94.8 | 95.7 |
| 58 | Plastics in nonprimary forms (12/92 = 100) | 101.1 | 100.6 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 99.3 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 97.4 | 99.1 | 97.3 |
| 59 | Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 101.6 | 100.9 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 102.8 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 103.1 |
| 6 | **Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** | 99.1 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 97.9 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.5 |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 103.3 | 102.2 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 102.9 | 102.6 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard | 93.1 | 92.6 | 90.4 | 89.5 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 86.9 | 87.5 | 85.9 | 85.6 | 84.9 | 83.6 | 83.2 |
| 66 | Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 102.5 | 102.0 | 101.1 | 102.0 | 101.2 | 101.8 | 102.7 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 104.0 |
| 68 | Nonferrous metals | 94.8 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.8 | 93.4 | 90.3 | 87.6 | 88.7 | 87.2 | 85.2 | 88.3 | 89.9 | 92.2 |
| 7 | **Machinery and transport equipment** | 100.8 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.5 |
| 71 | Power generating machinery and equipment | 103.0 | 103.2 | 103.4 | 103.6 | 104.3 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 104.3 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 104.6 | 105.1 | 105.1 |
| 72 | Machinery specialized for particular industries | 101.9 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 102.7 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 103.7 | 103.8 |
| 74 | General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts | 101.7 | 101.7 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 103.6 | 103.9 |
| 75 | Computer equipment and office machines | 95.7 | 95.4 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 87.9 | 87.6 | 87.0 |
| 76 | Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment | 99.4 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 100.4 |
| 77 | Electrical machinery and equipment | 100.5 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 97.1 | 96.9 |
| 78 | Road vehicles | 100.8 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.6 | 101.5 |
| 87 | **Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus** | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 103.4 | 103.6 |

## 34. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[1995 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| SITC Rev. 3 | Industry | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| 0 | **Food and live animals** | 96.6 | 95.2 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 94.7 | 94.1 | 93.9 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 96.5 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 97.2 |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations | 93.8 | 92.1 | 91.7 | 91.4 | 90.4 | 91.0 | 100.2 | 100.8 | 102.6 | 102.3 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 97.7 |
| 03 | Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates | 95.0 | 95.4 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 97.5 | 95.6 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 100.3 |
| 05 | Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry | 104.9 | 101.8 | 113.9 | 110.6 | 98.3 | 99.7 | 98.4 | 106.5 | 109.8 | 106.8 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 104.1 |
| 07 | Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof | 86.6 | 83.9 | 87.0 | 88.5 | 83.5 | 81.7 | 77.0 | 78.9 | 77.4 | 77.2 | 75.0 | 77.7 | 85.8 |
| 1 | **Beverages and tobacco** | 102.1 | 102.6 | 103.3 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 104.1 | 104.4 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 105.0 | 105.2 | 105.6 | 106.6 |
| 11 | Beverages | 101.1 | 100.9 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 102.4 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 102.9 |
| 2 | **Crude materials, inedible, except fuels** | 99.6 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 97.0 | 95.4 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 97.2 | 102.1 |
| 23 | Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) | 95.7 | 100.2 | 93.3 | 90.6 | 90.7 | 88.8 | 85.5 | 85.6 | 83.5 | 85.5 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 89.0 |
| 24 | Cork and wood | 100.5 | 99.2 | 102.9 | 107.9 | 113.6 | 111.3 | 120.6 | 126.0 | 118.8 | 125.7 | 120.6 | 121.4 | 125.4 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper | 93.2 | 78.6 | 72.7 | 59.7 | 62.1 | 66.1 | 64.5 | 66.6 | 67.7 | 67.8 | 66.2 | 65.7 | 65.7 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 101.4 | 101.9 | 102.1 | 100.9 | 101.7 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 95.9 | 97.5 | 99.8 | 102.6 |
| 29 | Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100.0 | 105.9 | 146.6 |
| 3 | **Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products** | 103.9 | 112.5 | 121.7 | 117.2 | 110.6 | 112.5 | 115.1 | 123.4 | 131.8 | 131.8 | 135.5 | 139.0 | 129.8 |
| 33 | Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials | 103.9 | 112.8 | 122.6 | 118.0 | 111.0 | 113.1 | 115.6 | 124.3 | 132.9 | 131.6 | 133.9 | 134.6 | 124.7 |
| 34 | Gas, natural and manufactured | 105.2 | 112.3 | 114.2 | 111.0 | 108.2 | 107.7 | 111.6 | 115.7 | 123.5 | 136.5 | 157.5 | 184.4 | 180.1 |
| 5 | **Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.** | 100.4 | 100.4 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.6 | 98.0 |
| 52 | Inorganic chemicals | 101.4 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 101.2 | 99.8 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 103.4 | 102.1 | 103.5 | 103.2 | 102.7 |
| 53 | Dying, tanning, and coloring materials | 103.4 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 102.7 | 102.1 | 101.7 | 102.2 | 102.6 | 101.3 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 99.4 | 97.4 |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 101.3 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 101.3 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 97.8 | 96.8 |
| 55 | Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations | 105.0 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 102.5 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 101.3 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 100.1 | 99.4 | 98.7 |
| 57 | Plastics in primary forms (12/92 = 100) | 103.1 | 102.5 | 104.0 | 102.7 | 97.2 | 95.9 | 92.3 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 95.7 | 95.0 | 94.5 | 92.4 |
| 58 | Plastics in nonprimary forms (12/92 = 100) | 89.3 | 88.8 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 87.1 | 86.5 | 88.0 | 86.7 | 87.2 | 86.0 | 86.7 | 85.7 | 85.7 |
| 59 | Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 106.8 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 107.8 | 107.6 | 106.7 | 106.2 | 108.0 | 107.6 | 107.3 | 105.8 | 105.5 | 104.6 |
| 6 | **Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials** | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 98.1 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 96.0 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 95.3 |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 100.9 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 97.9 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard | 107.8 | 106.5 | 104.6 | 101.7 | 100.9 | 98.6 | 96.4 | 93.1 | 89.5 | 87.5 | 86.2 | 84.2 | 83.8 |
| 66 | Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 100.7 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 101.7 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 103.0 | 103.5 | 103.6 |
| 68 | Nonferrous metals | 95.3 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 93.6 | 93.8 | 89.5 | 87.0 | 86.7 | 85.0 | 83.8 | 84.6 | 86.1 | 87.5 |
| 69 | Manufactures of metals, n.e.s. | 101.8 | 101.3 | 101.5 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.9 | 101.2 | 101.1 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 100.3 | 99.9 |
| 7 | **Machinery and transport equipment** | 99.9 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 96.8 |
| 72 | Machinery specialized for particular industries | 101.8 | 102.7 | 101.6 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 101.1 | 100.6 |
| 74 | General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts | 101.2 | 101.0 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 101.2 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 99.6 |
| 75 | Computer equipment and office machines | 97.1 | 95.2 | 94.3 | 92.9 | 91.7 | 91.4 | 90.7 | 89.9 | 89.4 | 88.7 | 88.2 | 86.6 | 85.6 |
| 76 | Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment | 98.7 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 94.8 |
| 77 | Electrical machinery and equipment | 98.2 | 97.6 | 96.9 | 96.2 | 95.5 | 95.0 | 94.1 | 94.9 | 94.2 | 93.3 | 92.7 | 90.3 | 90.2 |
| 78 | Road vehicles | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 100.6 |
| 85 | Footwear | 101.0 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 100.4 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 101.4 | 101.7 |
| 88 | Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s. | 99.7 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 98.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 96.5 | 96.0 |

## 35. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category

[1995 = 100]

| Category | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 100.8 | 100.6 | 101.2 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.6 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 112.2 | 113.9 | 119.9 | 124.0 | 121.6 | 119.7 | 119.2 | 109.2 | 105.9 | 103.9 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 104.4 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages | 114.6 | 116.8 | 123.8 | 128.3 | 125.2 | 122.8 | 122.0 | 110.9 | 107.2 | 104.7 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 105.8 |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products | 91.8 | 89.7 | 87.4 | 88.2 | 91.2 | 94.2 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 95.2 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 96.2 | 91.4 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 96.7 | 95.8 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 95.3 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 95.3 | 94.8 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 95.4 |
| Agricultural industrial supplies and materials | 95.5 | 94.3 | 94.0 | 94.7 | 93.8 | 91.9 | 93.5 | 95.1 | 95.7 | 93.3 | 93.8 | 95.8 | 95.8 |
| Fuels and lubricants | 105.4 | 106.7 | 110.1 | 110.1 | 109.1 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 111.3 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 114.8 | 114.6 | 111.5 |
| Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials | 95.4 | 94.1 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.5 | 93.1 | 92.2 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 91.6 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 92.3 |
| Selected building materials | 97.9 | 97.4 | 96.1 | 95.7 | 95.1 | 94.8 | 95.6 | 96.7 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.6 |
| Capital goods | 100.8 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.5 |
| Electric and electrical generating equipment | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.2 |
| Nonelectrical machinery | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.4 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines | 101.0 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.7 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive | 101.0 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.8 | 101.8 | 102.0 |
| Nondurables, manufactured | 100.9 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 101.6 |
| Durables, manufactured | 100.7 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.5 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 101.7 |
| Agricultural commodities | 110.4 | 111.9 | 117.3 | 120.9 | 118.3 | 116.0 | 115.8 | 107.4 | 104.6 | 102.2 | 101.3 | 101.4 | 103.6 |
| Nonagricultural commodities | 99.5 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 |

## 36. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category

[1995 = 100]

| Category | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| ALL COMMODITIES | 100.4 | 101.0 | 101.9 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 101.3 | 101.8 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 101.6 | 100.8 |
| Foods, feeds, and beverages | 98.7 | 97.4 | 100.5 | 101.1 | 98.4 | 97.2 | 96.4 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 98.5 |
| Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages | 99.5 | 97.5 | 101.7 | 102.5 | 98.3 | 97.1 | 95.6 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 97.6 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 97.7 |
| Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products | 96.7 | 97.0 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 97.2 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 100.3 |
| Industrial supplies and materials | 101.2 | 104.3 | 107.2 | 105.0 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 103.4 | 106.5 | 109.0 | 108.8 | 110.1 | 111.0 | 108.2 |
| Fuels and lubricants | 104.2 | 113.0 | 112.2 | 117.8 | 111.1 | 113.0 | 115.6 | 123.5 | 131.7 | 131.6 | 135.4 | 138.8 | 129.8 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | 104.0 | 112.9 | 122.5 | 118.0 | 111.1 | 113.2 | 115.7 | 124.4 | 133.2 | 132.1 | 134.7 | 135.5 | 125.3 |
| Paper and paper base stocks | 104.5 | 99.7 | 96.8 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 90.3 | 88.1 | 86.3 | 83.8 | 82.4 | 80.9 | 79.5 | 79.0 |
| Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials | 98.5 | 99.7 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.0 | 96.8 |
| Selected building materials | 99.6 | 99.2 | 101.0 | 103.7 | 107.1 | 106.0 | 109.8 | 114.0 | 109.9 | 112.1 | 110.3 | 111.0 | 114.0 |
| Unfinished metals associated with durable goods | 97.5 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 93.7 | 92.5 | 93.3 | 92.6 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.9 | 93.5 |
| Nonmetals associated with durable goods | 101.0 | 101.5 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 98.7 | 97.8 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 97.2 |
| Capital goods | 99.5 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 96.7 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 94.5 | 94.0 |
| Electric and electrical generating equipment | 100.7 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 98.5 |
| Nonelectrical machinery | 99.0 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 96.2 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 95.5 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 92.7 | 92.2 |
| Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 100.7 |
| Consumer goods, excluding automotive | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.2 |
| Nondurables, manufactured | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.7 |
| Durables, manufactured | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| Nonmanufactured consumer goods | 103.6 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 98.2 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 108.0 |

## 37. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services

[1990 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

| Category | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | | 1997 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | June | Sept | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. |
| Air freight (inbound) (9/90 = 100) | 100.4 | 102.9 | 98.0 | 98.7 | 95.9 | 95.1 | 95.6 | 95.0 | 89.5 |
| Air freight (outbound) (9/92 = 100) | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.4 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 99.8 |
| Air passenger fares (U.S. carriers) | 95.1 | 105.3 | 103.6 | 96.1 | 98.3 | 104.3 | 107.3 | 101.6 | 99.8 |
| Air passenger fares (foreign carriers) | 95.7 | 105.3 | 102.0 | 96.9 | 96.3 | 103.0 | 105.5 | 100.7 | 98.9 |
| Ocean liner freight (inbound) | 97.0 | 100.3 | 101.5 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 99.6 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 97.6 |

## 38. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

[1992 = 100]

| Item | Quarterly indexes | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1994 | | | | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | |
| | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| **Business** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 100.5 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 102.2 |
| Compensation per hour | 104.0 | 104.2 | 104.7 | 105.5 | 106.2 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 111.4 | 112.5 | 113.5 |
| Real compensation per hour | 99.5 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.3 |
| Unit labor costs | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 104.4 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 108.3 | 108.6 | 109.4 | 110.4 | 111.0 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 104.5 | 105.7 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 107.4 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 106.7 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 107.0 | 106.7 |
| Implicit price deflator | 103.9 | 104.4 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.5 |
| **Nonfarm business** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 100.3 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 100.5 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 102.0 |
| Compensation per hour | 103.8 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.4 | 106.2 | 107.2 | 108.2 | 109.3 | 110.2 | 111.3 | 112.2 | 113.2 |
| Real compensation per hour | 99.2 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.0 |
| Unit labor costs | 103.4 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 104.2 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 106.8 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 111.0 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 104.8 | 106.3 | 108.4 | 108.4 | 108.2 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 107.1 | 107.4 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 106.3 |
| Implicit price deflator | 103.9 | 104.5 | 105.3 | 105.7 | 106.5 | 107.1 | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 |
| **Nonfinancial corporations** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all employees | 102.7 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 102.7 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 103.7 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 105.0 | 106.0 | – |
| Compensation per hour | 103.8 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 104.7 | 105.3 | 106.3 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 110.1 | 111.2 | – |
| Real compensation per hour | 99.2 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 99.1 | – |
| Total unit costs | 101.3 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 103.0 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 103.0 | – |
| Unit labor costs | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 104.9 | 104.9 | – |
| Unit nonlabor costs | 102.1 | 98.7 | 99.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 98.4 | 98.1 | – |
| Unit profits | 120.5 | 134.5 | 136.5 | 141.5 | 130.9 | 130.1 | 142.1 | 140.4 | 145.1 | 147.8 | 148.6 | – |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 106.4 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 108.4 | 107.2 | 107.8 | 109.6 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | – |
| Implicit price deflator | 102.8 | 103.1 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 104.7 | 105.1 | 105.5 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 106.5 | 106.5 | – |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 104.0 | 105.3 | 105.7 | 106.5 | 107.2 | 108.2 | 109.6 | 110.5 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 113.8 | 115.1 |
| Compensation per hour | 104.4 | 104.7 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 107.2 | 108.4 | 109.7 | 110.9 | 111.0 | 112.5 | 113.8 | 114.6 |
| Real compensation per hour | 99.9 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.6 | 101.1 | 100.4 | 100.8 | 101.4 | 101.3 |
| Unit labor costs | 100.4 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.4 | 99.4 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 99.6 |

## 39. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[1987 = 100]

| Item | 1960 | 1970 | 1973 | 1980 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Private business** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productivity: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 53.5 | 74.8 | 83.0 | 89.1 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.9 | 102.9 | 105.9 | 106.4 | 107.3 |
| Output per unit of capital services | 115.9 | 115.1 | 120.1 | 105.8 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 99.8 | 97.0 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 100.7 |
| Multifactor productivity | 70.5 | 87.2 | 95.3 | 96.0 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 99.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.8 |
| Output | 37.8 | 57.4 | 67.9 | 79.9 | 104.3 | 107.0 | 107.9 | 106.5 | 109.3 | 112.5 | 117.4 |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor input | 66.7 | 74.2 | 78.7 | 86.8 | 104.2 | 107.2 | 107.8 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 110.4 | 114.8 |
| Capital services | 32.6 | 49.9 | 56.6 | 75.5 | 102.9 | 105.7 | 108.1 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 113.5 | 116.6 |
| Combined units of labor and capital input | 53.6 | 65.8 | 71.3 | 83.2 | 103.8 | 106.7 | 107.9 | 107.5 | 108.7 | 111.3 | 115.4 |
| Capital per hour of all persons | 46.2 | 65.0 | 69.2 | 84.2 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 102.1 | 106.1 | 108.0 | 107.4 | 106.6 |
| **Private nonfarm business** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productivity: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 57.7 | 77.3 | 85.6 | 90.6 | 100.9 | 100.7 | 101.3 | 102.5 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 106.4 |
| Output per unit of capital services | 122.6 | 120.5 | 125.2 | 108.2 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 99.1 | 96.2 | 96.9 | 98.1 | 99.3 |
| Multifactor productivity | 74.9 | 89.9 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 99.6 | 100.2 | 100.7 |
| Output | 37.4 | 57.4 | 68.3 | 80.2 | 104.5 | 107.1 | 107.8 | 106.4 | 108.9 | 112.4 | 117.1 |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor input | 61.4 | 72.0 | 76.9 | 85.7 | 104.4 | 107.6 | 108.3 | 106.8 | 108.0 | 111.2 | 115.6 |
| Capital services | 30.5 | 47.7 | 54.5 | 74.2 | 103.2 | 106.2 | 108.8 | 110.6 | 112.4 | 114.7 | 118.0 |
| Combined units of labor and capital input | 49.9 | 63.9 | 69.6 | 82.1 | 104.0 | 107.2 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 109.3 | 112.2 | 116.3 |
| Capital per hour of all persons | 47.0 | 64.1 | 68.3 | 83.8 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 102.2 | 106.6 | 108.5 | 107.7 | 107.1 |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Productivity: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 45.9 | 61.3 | 69.4 | 79.1 | 101.1 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 107.2 | 111.1 | 113.4 | – |
| Output per unit of capital services | 122.7 | 116.6 | 126.9 | 102.5 | 101.6 | 100.6 | 97.0 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 94.5 | – |
| Multifactor productivity | 67.6 | 80.1 | 87.8 | 86.4 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 102.4 | 103.5 | – |
| Output | 40.8 | 61.6 | 74.0 | 82.1 | 104.2 | 106.4 | 105.9 | 104.1 | 107.2 | 111.0 | – |
| Inputs: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hours of all persons | 88.9 | 100.6 | 106.6 | 103.8 | 103.1 | 103.5 | 101.2 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 97.8 | – |
| Capital services | 33.2 | 52.8 | 58.3 | 80.1 | 102.6 | 105.8 | 109.2 | 111.9 | 114.6 | 117.4 | – |

– Data not available.

NOTE: Productivity and output in this table have not been revised for consistency with the December 1991 comprehensive revisions to the National Income and Product Accounts.

## 40. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

| Item | 1960 | 1970 | 1973 | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Business** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 51.5 | 70.4 | 78.2 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 96.7 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 101.8 |
| Compensation per hour | 13.7 | 23.6 | 29.0 | 77.0 | 83.5 | 85.8 | 90.7 | 95.1 | 102.5 | 104.5 | 107.8 | 111.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 64.8 | 85.4 | 91.7 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 97.1 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 100.0 |
| Unit labor costs | 26.6 | 33.6 | 37.1 | 81.7 | 88.3 | 90.0 | 94.4 | 98.3 | 102.3 | 103.8 | 106.9 | 109.9 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 24.6 | 30.8 | 36.8 | 81.6 | 84.1 | 91.3 | 93.5 | 96.6 | 102.8 | 106.5 | 107.6 | 107.2 |
| Implicit price deflator | 25.8 | 32.6 | 37.0 | 81.6 | 86.8 | 90.5 | 94.0 | 97.7 | 102.5 | 104.7 | 107.1 | 108.9 |
| **Nonfarm business** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 54.9 | 72.7 | 80.8 | 94.9 | 95.2 | 95.7 | 96.2 | 96.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 101.6 |
| Compensation per hour | 14.3 | 23.8 | 29.2 | 77.3 | 83.6 | 85.9 | 90.6 | 95.1 | 102.3 | 104.3 | 107.7 | 111.6 |
| Real compensation per hour | 67.8 | 86.2 | 92.4 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.8 |
| Unit labor costs | 26.0 | 32.8 | 36.2 | 81.5 | 87.8 | 89.7 | 94.2 | 98.1 | 102.1 | 103.7 | 106.7 | 109.8 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 24.0 | 30.3 | 34.3 | 81.3 | 83.8 | 90.7 | 93.1 | 96.8 | 103.4 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 106.9 |
| Implicit price deflator | 25.3 | 31.9 | 35.5 | 81.4 | 86.4 | 90.0 | 93.8 | 97.6 | 102.5 | 104.9 | 107.2 | 108.8 |
| **Nonfinancial corporations** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all employees | 54.5 | 68.2 | 73.6 | 93.0 | 96.0 | 94.9 | 95.9 | 97.4 | 101.3 | 102.6 | 103.1 | – |
| Compensation per hour | 15.5 | 25.2 | 30.6 | 78.2 | 84.4 | 86.6 | 91.2 | 95.5 | 102.2 | 104.1 | 106.8 | – |
| Real compensation per hour | 73.4 | 91.0 | 96.6 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 98.5 | 98.3 | – |
| Total unit costs | 27.4 | 35.9 | 40.2 | 84.9 | 88.4 | 92.5 | 96.2 | 99.4 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 102.7 | – |
| Unit labor costs | 28.4 | 36.9 | 41.5 | 84.1 | 87.9 | 91.3 | 95.1 | 98.0 | 100.9 | 101.4 | 103.6 | – |
| Unit nonlabor costs | 24.8 | 33.4 | 36.7 | 87.0 | 89.6 | 95.8 | 99.0 | 103.1 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 100.1 | – |
| Unit profits | 52.3 | 47.3 | 59.2 | 90.1 | 107.7 | 98.1 | 93.9 | 91.9 | 114.8 | 133.4 | 136.0 | – |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 31.3 | 36.6 | 41.9 | 87.8 | 93.8 | 96.3 | 97.8 | 100.5 | 103.4 | 107.5 | 108.5 | – |
| Implicit price deflator | 29.3 | 36.8 | 41.6 | 85.3 | 89.8 | 92.9 | 96.0 | 98.8 | 101.7 | 103.4 | 105.2 | – |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 41.2 | 55.0 | 62.5 | 87.4 | 90.9 | 92.5 | 94.2 | 96.5 | 102.1 | 105.2 | 108.9 | 113.1 |
| Compensation per hour | 14.9 | 23.8 | 28.6 | 78.6 | 84.0 | 86.7 | 90.9 | 95.7 | 102.4 | 105.1 | 109.0 | 112.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 70.7 | 86.1 | 90.5 | 100.6 | 99.6 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 98.6 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 100.4 | 100.9 |
| Unit labor costs | 36.1 | 43.3 | 45.8 | 89.9 | 92.3 | 93.7 | 96.5 | 99.1 | 100.3 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 99.8 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 26.8 | 30.5 | 37.5 | 86.4 | 91.8 | 96.9 | 100.6 | 99.9 | 101.1 | – | – | – |
| Implicit price deflator | 30.4 | 35.4 | 40.7 | 87.8 | 92.0 | 95.7 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 100.8 | – | – | – |

– Data not available.

## 41. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected industries

[1987 = 100]

| Industry | SIC | 1973 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron mining, usable ore | 101 | 50.8 | 70.0 | 76.1 | 79.3 | 103.1 | 98.4 | 88.5 | 85.0 | 83.3 | 86.9 | 85.0 | 95.9 |
| Copper mining, recoverable metal | 102 | 42.4 | 75.9 | 93.6 | 109.7 | 109.1 | 106.5 | 102.7 | 100.5 | 115.2 | 118.1 | 126.0 | 120.3 |
| Coal mining | 12 | 68.9 | 83.4 | 85.1 | 92.4 | 110.5 | 116.4 | 118.3 | 122.1 | 132.7 | 140.4 | 147.3 | 153.9 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production | 131 | 173.5 | 81.9 | 83.0 | 90.3 | 100.9 | 98.0 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 102.1 | 105.9 | 112.4 | 120.5 |
| Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels | 14 | 86.5 | 94.0 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 101.0 | 99.6 | 101.4 | 98.5 | 103.0 | 100.8 | 104.4 | 103.0 |
| Meat packing plants | 2011 | 65.1 | 93.6 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 100.9 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 100.2 | 104.5 | 105.1 | 101.0 | 101.7 |
| Sausages and other prepared meats | 2013 | 67.2 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 98.6 | 107.1 | 105.9 | 97.4 | 95.9 | 104.6 | 105.0 | 101.4 | 105.3 |
| Poultry dressing and processing | 2015 | 58.0 | 99.1 | 100.5 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 115.4 | 119.6 | 119.8 | 119.4 | 122.5 |
| Cheese, natural and processed | 2022 | 72.1 | 85.1 | 88.2 | 93.5 | 99.8 | 102.6 | 108.2 | 114.6 | 121.8 | 115.5 | 117.5 | 120.5 |
| Fluid milk | 2026 | 54.6 | 88.9 | 92.0 | 96.0 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 103.3 | 104.3 | 104.0 | 107.1 | 112.9 | 115.8 |
| Canned fruits and vegetables | 2033 | 70.1 | 87.4 | 92.8 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 100.1 | 101.5 | 106.6 | 101.5 | 109.3 |
| Frozen fruits and vegetables | 2037 | 77.9 | 99.7 | 95.2 | 103.3 | 94.0 | 98.0 | 90.0 | 94.6 | 96.4 | 102.8 | 109.3 | 111.1 |
| Flour and other grain mill products | 2041 | 68.5 | 91.7 | 95.8 | 95.9 | 102.5 | 102.5 | 107.9 | 108.3 | 111.9 | 122.2 | 126.8 | 117.6 |
| Cereal breakfast foods | 2043 | 65.6 | 92.8 | 97.1 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 95.5 | 100.2 | 102.3 | 99.1 | 95.5 | 106.6 | 118.4 |
| Rice milling | 2044 | 59.3 | 63.8 | 68.6 | 72.7 | 83.1 | 97.5 | 104.9 | 99.3 | 101.4 | 129.5 | 109.2 | 102.6 |
| Wet corn milling | 2046 | 24.1 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 97.3 | 96.1 | 103.6 | 103.8 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 112.0 | 110.0 | 122.5 |
| Prepared feeds for animals and fowls | 2047,48 | 51.6 | 89.2 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 101.5 | 103.7 | 107.0 | 108.0 | 108.1 | 110.7 | 108.5 | 115.6 |
| Bakery products | 205 | 82.3 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 100.1 | 93.4 | 91.0 | 93.2 | 89.2 | 89.4 | 90.3 | 91.1 | 92.2 |
| Raw and refined cane sugar | 2061,62 | 78.5 | 89.1 | 96.6 | 96.9 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 107.7 | 110.3 | 111.7 | 120.2 | 115.0 | 121.8 |
| Beet sugar | 2063 | 75.9 | 79.7 | 73.4 | 80.8 | 97.6 | 92.1 | 97.6 | 102.3 | 110.8 | 109.8 | 124.2 | 135.9 |
| Malt beverages | 2082 | 43.3 | 77.7 | 73.7 | 85.0 | 99.1 | 105.2 | 110.6 | 109.6 | 113.4 | 112.6 | 117.5 | 118.0 |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks | 2086 | 49.2 | 81.6 | 85.2 | 91.4 | 109.8 | 119.4 | 126.7 | 135.1 | 144.2 | 144.7 | 150.4 | 160.0 |
| Fresh or frozen prepared fish | 2092 | 93.3 | 89.4 | 87.8 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 88.9 | 87.4 | 95.6 | 100.1 | 93.2 | 88.1 |
| Cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco | 211,3 | 79.4 | 91.3 | 93.6 | 95.4 | 104.8 | 106.7 | 109.9 | 111.6 | 113.4 | 101.6 | 130.1 | 149.2 |
| Cotton and synthetic broadwoven fabrics | 221,2 | 58.1 | 91.1 | 94.8 | 101.1 | 100.0 | 103.9 | 108.1 | 113.8 | 118.4 | 125.8 | 134.1 | 142.8 |
| Hosiery | 2251,52 | 63.2 | 102.4 | 100.9 | 102.5 | 108.1 | 110.9 | 109.2 | 115.7 | 122.2 | 117.4 | 124.8 | 127.1 |
| Yarn spinning mills | 2281 | 55.9 | 86.2 | 89.6 | 93.2 | 98.5 | 103.3 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 114.1 | 120.0 | 125.5 | 133.2 |
| Men's and boys' suits and coats | 231 | 75.6 | 93.2 | 106.3 | 103.5 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 98.7 | 91.4 | 102.4 | 109.0 | 129.1 | 121.5 |
| Housefurnishings, except curtains and draperies | 2392 | 87.2 | 83.6 | 92.4 | 93.6 | 99.8 | 96.8 | 101.3 | 110.9 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 114.1 | 115.4 |
| Sawmills and planing mills, general | 2421 | 68.3 | 89.7 | 93.5 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 102.9 | 108.9 | 101.5 | 103.2 | 110.3 |
| Hardwood dimension and flooring mills | 2426 | 84.0 | 85.6 | 95.1 | 98.8 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 95.7 | 98.6 | 105.4 | 111.2 | 111.0 | 117.1 |
| Millwork | 2431 | 104.2 | 100.4 | 97.4 | 102.2 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 95.7 | 93.4 | 92.5 | 88.5 | 86.0 |
| Wood kitchen cabinets | 2434 | 80.5 | 91.6 | 87.1 | 85.2 | 97.7 | 91.1 | 93.6 | 92.3 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 102.8 |
| Hardwood veneer and plywood | 2435 | 80.2 | 83.9 | 84.5 | 83.2 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 92.2 | 93.3 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 90.5 | 84.2 |
| Softwood veneer and plywood | 2436 | 67.7 | 87.1 | 88.3 | 90.4 | 100.6 | 102.6 | 108.3 | 114.3 | 109.2 | 103.4 | 101.4 | 101.5 |
| Wood containers | 244 | – | 103.4 | 99.6 | 98.7 | 103.2 | 108.8 | 111.6 | 113.5 | 109.8 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 107.1 |
| Wood household furniture | 2511,17 | 88.5 | 96.9 | 95.0 | 99.6 | 100.8 | 101.2 | 102.5 | 101.3 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 105.7 | 109.1 |
| Upholstered household furniture | 2512 | 75.1 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 101.7 | 98.8 | 101.2 | 107.7 | 115.1 | 120.0 | 120.0 | 130.6 | 138.7 |
| Metal household furniture | 2514 | 68.7 | 84.9 | 89.4 | 95.3 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.4 | 107.2 | 109.5 | 106.8 | 96.1 | 95.1 |
| Mattresses and bedsprings | 2515 | 68.0 | 84.1 | 79.5 | 85.5 | 92.5 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 108.9 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 105.5 | 110.9 |
| Wood office furniture | 2521 | 82.5 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 96.2 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 97.4 | 101.3 | 107.1 | 104.4 | 104.0 | 103.3 |
| Office furniture, except wood | 2522 | 70.6 | 97.6 | 96.9 | 100.6 | 96.0 | 98.7 | 95.6 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 95.4 | 98.4 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 261,2,3 | 67.1 | 89.7 | 87.6 | 93.3 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 102.6 | 102.1 | 104.7 | 104.5 | 112.4 | 116.2 |
| Corrugated and solid fiber boxes | 2635 | 70.3 | 96.7 | 99.6 | 102.8 | 99.8 | 98.1 | 100.9 | 100.8 | 101.9 | 105.5 | 110.0 | 107.6 |
| Folding paperboard boxes | 2657 | 86.4 | 93.4 | 90.0 | 88.5 | 101.6 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 110.9 | 116.4 | 117.9 | 122.9 | 126.8 |
| Paper and plastic bags | 2673,74 | 90.7 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 101.8 | 97.7 | 93.7 | 92.2 | 89.5 | 93.9 | 92.0 | 96.5 | 91.7 |
| Alkalies and chlorine | 2812 | 38.4 | 66.6 | 70.8 | 97.7 | 101.6 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 86.2 | 87.7 | 84.8 | 84.1 | 87.7 |
| Inorganic pigments | 2816 | 72.6 | 81.4 | 84.4 | 88.6 | 103.3 | 107.8 | 104.5 | 98.9 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 115.0 | 108.1 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.s. | 2819 pt. | 90.6 | 88.4 | 87.3 | 88.6 | 97.5 | 105.9 | 109.0 | 102.3 | 104.9 | 110.7 | 113.2 | 126.5 |
| Synthetic fibers | 2823,24 | 38.4 | 79.8 | 79.3 | 90.8 | 102.9 | 104.1 | 98.7 | 97.5 | 99.3 | 112.3 | 119.4 | 125.7 |
| Soaps and detergents | 2841 | 89.1 | 90.5 | 91.5 | 92.3 | 102.4 | 109.4 | 128.2 | 126.4 | 115.3 | 112.6 | 111.7 | 126.0 |
| Cosmetics and other toiletries | 2844 | 88.6 | 87.3 | 90.3 | 96.6 | 105.2 | 102.7 | 101.1 | 103.9 | 108.4 | 108.5 | 111.6 | 115.2 |
| Paints and allied products | 285 | 63.2 | 93.6 | 96.9 | 98.0 | 101.4 | 103.3 | 106.3 | 104.3 | 102.9 | 108.8 | 116.7 | 116.6 |
| Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.c. | 2869 | 73.1 | 89.6 | 87.8 | 92.3 | 110.5 | 110.5 | 99.0 | 92.6 | 91.6 | 88.5 | 96.2 | 93.3 |
| Nitrogenous fertilizers | 2873 | 65.4 | 101.1 | 100.7 | 90.5 | 101.3 | 103.3 | 107.7 | 108.4 | 111.8 | 117.5 | 111.1 | 107.6 |
| Phosphatic fertilizers | 2874 | 62.4 | 88.4 | 84.2 | 79.6 | 92.0 | 83.3 | 99.7 | 107.3 | 105.0 | 106.0 | 122.6 | 118.1 |
| Fertilizers, mixing only | 2875 | 90.5 | 97.8 | 100.8 | 95.1 | 104.7 | 112.4 | 112.8 | 114.6 | 127.1 | 139.1 | 118.9 | 119.9 |
| Agricultural chemicals, n.e.c. | 2879 | 74.3 | 98.8 | 92.9 | 93.2 | 108.4 | 108.9 | 106.2 | 102.2 | 108.4 | 111.0 | 115.6 | 124.9 |
| Petroleum refining | 291 | 84.0 | 78.7 | 84.7 | 94.9 | 105.3 | 109.6 | 109.2 | 108.6 | 111.3 | 120.1 | 123.8 | 133.0 |
| Tires and inner tubes | 301 | 56.0 | 88.8 | 89.3 | 92.6 | 102.9 | 103.8 | 103.0 | 102.4 | 107.8 | 116.5 | 124.1 | 131.4 |
| Rubber and plastics hose and belting | 3052 | 78.4 | 104.9 | 100.1 | 102.1 | 108.2 | 97.8 | 103.3 | 96.1 | 104.3 | 111.3 | 102.9 | 102.0 |
| Miscellaneous plastics products, n.e.c. | 308 | 72.8 | 86.4 | 88.2 | 88.9 | 100.1 | 101.1 | 105.3 | 107.5 | 114.0 | 116.2 | 119.8 | 120.2 |
| Footwear, except rubber | 314 | 90.7 | 98.8 | 100.3 | 101.9 | 102.3 | 100.9 | 92.8 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 96.4 | 106.0 | 101.2 |
| Glass containers | 3221 | 75.2 | 97.4 | 93.4 | 98.5 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 107.5 | 108.1 | 111.5 | 106.0 | 111.0 | 109.9 |
| Cement, hydraulic | 324 | 71.3 | 89.4 | 91.8 | 97.1 | 103.2 | 110.2 | 112.4 | 108.3 | 115.1 | 119.9 | 125.6 | 123.4 |
| Clay construction products | 3251,53,59 | 78.5 | 92.7 | 94.2 | 95.5 | 105.2 | 98.3 | 102.3 | 97.4 | 98.9 | 102.3 | 108.0 | 111.3 |
| Clay refractories | 3255 | 80.1 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 100.8 | 102.3 | 98.5 | 103.6 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 95.0 | 107.3 | 96.0 |
| Concrete products | 3271,72 | 92.5 | 98.3 | 99.5 | 104.4 | 102.1 | 104.8 | 103.8 | 104.9 | 103.2 | 109.3 | 108.6 | 114.3 |
| Ready-mixed concrete | 3273 | 99.1 | 92.9 | 93.6 | 96.0 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 100.2 | 96.7 | 98.2 | 96.9 | 93.0 | 95.8 |
| Steel | 331 | 64.2 | 81.3 | 85.8 | 89.7 | 113.5 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 108.2 | 117.7 | 134.0 | 144.6 | 145.4 |
| Gray and ductile iron foundries | 3321 | 91.3 | 99.1 | 96.9 | 99.3 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 107.9 | 104.6 | 107.7 | 113.1 | 115.5 | 112.4 |
| Steel foundries | 3324,25 | 105.8 | 102.4 | 99.5 | 104.9 | 95.5 | 96.3 | 96.9 | 94.8 | 95.6 | 101.5 | 102.2 | 106.2 |
| Primary copper | 3331 | 32.8 | 57.6 | 73.8 | 88.7 | 103.8 | 94.7 | 84.9 | 82.5 | 71.9 | 86.9 | 74.0 | 77.3 |
| Primary aluminum | 3334 | 73.6 | 100.7 | 97.6 | 102.7 | 102.3 | 104.8 | 106.5 | 110.6 | 109.7 | 105.7 | 99.0 | 102.2 |
| Copper rolling and drawing | 3351 | 77.5 | 84.7 | 86.2 | 92.3 | 93.0 | 89.1 | 90.7 | 86.4 | 83.0 | 89.2 | 96.6 | 96.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 41. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected industries

[1987 = 100]

| Industry | SIC | 1973 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum rolling and drawing | 3353,54,55 | 79.0 | 92.3 | 85.7 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 90.6 | 91.2 | 90.3 | 96.5 | 93.9 | 99.6 | 93.9 |
| Metal cans | 3411 | 59.2 | 101.1 | 99.2 | 95.9 | 106.9 | 108.1 | 117.5 | 123.8 | 129.7 | 134.6 | 140.7 | 146.3 |
| Hand and edge tools, n.e.c. | 3423 | 108.6 | 97.9 | 98.8 | 97.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 95.0 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 100.8 | 98.4 |
| Heating equipment, except electric | 3433 | 78.0 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 96.2 | 113.7 | 105.0 | 114.0 | 119.4 | 121.2 | 121.8 | 130.2 | 131.1 |
| Fabricated structural metal | 3441 | 97.1 | 91.2 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 100.4 | 97.6 | 101.2 | 104.5 | 103.6 | 108.1 | 109.8 | 110.1 |
| Metal doors, sash, and trim | 3442 | 90.5 | 101.4 | 104.8 | 102.0 | 104.6 | 105.8 | 103.1 | 103.0 | 106.7 | 105.5 | 103.3 | 96.8 |
| Fabricated plate work | 3443 | – | 88.3 | 87.5 | 86.4 | 96.2 | 90.3 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 109.3 | 109.4 |
| Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers | 3452 | 75.8 | 85.3 | 88.8 | 91.0 | 97.0 | 93.8 | 93.7 | 96.1 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 95.8 | 100.5 |
| Automotive stampings | 3465 | 74.9 | 100.5 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 96.1 | 97.3 | 113.8 | 120.8 | 124.9 | 128.4 |
| Metal stampings, n.e.c. | 3469 | 96.8 | 94.3 | 88.6 | 93.9 | 98.0 | 95.3 | 90.4 | 89.5 | 98.8 | 104.8 | 109.3 | 112.8 |
| Valves and pipe fittings | 3491,92,94 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 94.4 | 93.9 | 101.4 | 101.2 | 102.1 | 101.7 | 100.4 | 104.2 | 109.7 | 109.7 |
| Fabricated pipe and fittings | 3498 | 140.8 | 130.0 | 120.0 | 121.4 | 99.6 | 102.3 | 107.0 | 114.2 | 109.6 | 113.3 | 112.9 | 113.0 |
| Internal combustion engines, n.e.c. | 3519 | 83.1 | 90.2 | 92.0 | 98.5 | 106.3 | 113.2 | 108.4 | 103.3 | 101.2 | 104.3 | 119.5 | 124.9 |
| Farm machinery and equipment | 3523 | 108.6 | 112.7 | 101.6 | 95.7 | 112.8 | 124.0 | 131.8 | 125.3 | 119.1 | 123.7 | 131.4 | 143.4 |
| Lawn and garden equipment | 3524 | 70.0 | 79.3 | 82.4 | 93.2 | 97.5 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 108.7 | 114.7 | 116.6 | 126.3 |
| Construction machinery | 3531 | 87.9 | 91.6 | 92.2 | 99.1 | 107.6 | 110.2 | 109.6 | 101.0 | 100.6 | 107.0 | 123.2 | 132.9 |
| Mining machinery | 3532 | 102.2 | 90.2 | 93.7 | 95.1 | 102.0 | 107.0 | 98.4 | 90.0 | 90.1 | 109.5 | 99.5 | 109.3 |
| Oil and gas field machinery | 3533 | 156.9 | 126.0 | 115.2 | 105.9 | 123.1 | 116.1 | 113.9 | 110.9 | 125.7 | 122.1 | 119.9 | 117.5 |
| Metal cutting machine tools | 3541 | 101.4 | 87.2 | 89.9 | 92.0 | 94.8 | 99.9 | 99.2 | 94.8 | 113.0 | 111.4 | 110.0 | 111.9 |
| Metal forming machine tools | 3542 | 112.5 | 90.7 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 113.1 | 107.9 | 97.7 | 88.4 | 102.5 | 115.0 | 104.3 | 116.2 |
| Machine tool accessories | 3545 | 105.9 | 94.6 | 92.3 | 95.0 | 98.2 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 104.6 | 96.8 | 101.5 | 114.8 | 122.3 |
| Pumps and pumping equipment | 3561,94 | 84.0 | 92.0 | 91.9 | 92.7 | 105.7 | 101.3 | 103.4 | 102.5 | 98.6 | 105.2 | 110.6 | 113.4 |
| Ball and roller bearings | 3562 | 108.0 | 95.4 | 91.6 | 94.1 | 102.9 | 99.0 | 93.1 | 89.6 | 97.8 | 103.8 | 106.3 | 107.2 |
| Air and gas compressors | 3563 | 87.6 | 90.1 | 92.2 | 96.0 | 103.7 | 105.3 | 107.8 | 110.2 | 112.7 | 111.5 | 117.3 | 115.0 |
| Refrigeration and heating equipment | 3585 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 98.1 | 95.8 | 104.0 | 109.0 | 106.3 | 104.8 | 107.6 | 111.8 | 115.1 | 115.0 |
| Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves | 3592 | 102.9 | 95.1 | 98.8 | 95.7 | 109.9 | 119.4 | 114.1 | 115.1 | 126.4 | 136.4 | 142.9 | 143.0 |
| Transformers, except electronic | 3612 | 100.2 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 99.3 | 102.8 | 104.3 | 107.3 | 110.7 | 126.5 | 121.8 | 143.4 | 159.9 |
| Switchgear and switchboard apparatus | 3613 | 88.2 | 92.2 | 95.1 | 95.9 | 109.1 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 103.9 | 114.6 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 131.7 |
| Motors and generators | 3621 | 89.0 | 93.3 | 94.9 | 96.8 | 102.8 | 103.6 | 100.9 | 104.4 | 111.5 | 127.1 | 124.4 | 139.1 |
| Household cooking equipment | 3631 | 61.8 | 92.0 | 90.3 | 104.6 | 116.1 | 96.8 | 99.5 | 104.9 | 100.9 | 103.7 | 127.4 | 125.5 |
| Household refrigerators and freezers | 3632 | 70.1 | 97.5 | 104.1 | 101.2 | 103.3 | 105.2 | 107.3 | 111.8 | 116.0 | 116.8 | 126.7 | 124.2 |
| Household laundry equipment | 3633 | 72.3 | 92.8 | 93.8 | 97.4 | 106.1 | 98.7 | 104.0 | 111.0 | 115.9 | 144.8 | 150.5 | 131.6 |
| Household appliances, n.e.c. | 3639 | 63.7 | 85.9 | 86.3 | 89.1 | 100.6 | 96.3 | 91.8 | 80.5 | 91.6 | 117.6 | 118.9 | 116.0 |
| Electric lamp bulbs and tubes | 3641 | 61.3 | 86.4 | 94.2 | 91.5 | 100.3 | 92.7 | 98.0 | 101.8 | 112.8 | 100.9 | 98.9 | 95.9 |
| Lighting fixtures and equipment | 3645,46,47,48 | 84.1 | 91.3 | 96.7 | 103.0 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 96.0 | 94.3 | 98.9 | 103.7 | 110.0 | 107.5 |
| Household audio and video equipment | 3651 | 22.3 | 84.7 | 96.3 | 106.9 | 106.2 | 120.5 | 124.1 | 135.7 | 151.8 | 163.1 | 179.3 | 225.3 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 371 | 68.7 | 91.1 | 95.3 | 95.1 | 103.2 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 96.7 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 107.3 | 104.4 |
| Aircraft | 3721 | 79.2 | 84.7 | 94.2 | 93.5 | 105.8 | 107.5 | 112.9 | 131.4 | 141.7 | 142.5 | 131.8 | 132.5 |
| Instruments to measure electricity | 3825 | 63.7 | 96.2 | 95.4 | 90.4 | 106.1 | 105.2 | 106.2 | 108.3 | 119.0 | 122.4 | 144.7 | 163.6 |
| Photographic equipment and supplies | 386 | 58.9 | 88.2 | 86.1 | 94.1 | 105.6 | 113.0 | 107.8 | 110.2 | 116.4 | 126.9 | 132.7 | 129.4 |
| Railroad transportation, revenue traffic | 4011 | 46.5 | 78.0 | 81.5 | 89.2 | 108.4 | 114.6 | 118.5 | 127.8 | 139.6 | 145.6 | – | – |
| Bus carriers, class 1 | 411,13,14 pts. | 116.8 | 100.1 | 96.1 | 95.6 | 107.9 | 104.6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Trucking, except local | 4213 | 69.5 | 97.3 | 93.8 | 96.8 | 105.2 | 109.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Air transportation | 4512,13,22 pts. | 54.3 | 88.8 | 92.0 | 93.8 | 99.5 | 95.8 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 96.9 | 100.2 | 105.8 | 108.4 |
| Petroleum pipelines | 4612,13 | 93.2 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 102.0 | 104.8 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 99.0 | 100.2 | 104.4 | 108.1 | 117.7 |
| Telephone communications | 481 | 42.7 | 84.5 | 88.9 | 95.0 | 106.2 | 111.6 | 113.3 | 119.8 | 127.7 | 135.2 | 141.6 | 144.6 |
| Electric utilities | 491,3 pt. | 88.4 | 93.8 | 93.0 | 95.3 | 104.9 | 107.7 | 110.1 | 113.4 | 115.2 | 120.6 | 126.8 | 135.0 |
| Gas utilities | 492,3 pt | 145.5 | 114.1 | 111.9 | 102.1 | 105.5 | 103.5 | 94.8 | 94.0 | 95.3 | 107.0 | 102.2 | 105.9 |
| Scrap and waste materials | 5093 | – | 89.1 | 93.4 | 97.7 | 95.4 | 86.0 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 101.7 | 109.4 | 107.7 | 108.9 |
| Hardware stores | 525 | 83.3 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 101.6 | 108.6 | 115.2 | 110.4 | 102.5 | 107.2 | 106.7 | 114.5 | 106.4 |
| Department stores | 531 | 60.8 | 90.4 | 92.6 | 97.4 | 99.2 | 96.9 | 94.2 | 98.2 | 101.2 | 105.0 | 107.1 | 107.6 |
| Variety stores | 533 | 148.9 | 141.9 | 129.2 | 106.7 | 101.9 | 124.5 | 151.3 | 154.3 | 167.7 | 170.4 | 160.5 | 159.3 |
| Grocery stores | 541 | 109.1 | 107.9 | 105.7 | 103.8 | 98.9 | 95.4 | 94.6 | 93.7 | 93.3 | 92.7 | 92.2 | 91.2 |
| Retail bakeries | 546 | 125.6 | 96.0 | 87.6 | 93.6 | 89.8 | 83.3 | 89.7 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 84.6 |
| New and used car dealers | 551 | 85.1 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 101.6 | 103.5 | 102.5 | 106.1 | 104.2 | 106.5 | 107.4 | 108.3 | 107.1 |
| Auto and home supply stores | 553 | 71.1 | 90.4 | 94.5 | 94.3 | 103.2 | 101.5 | 102.8 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 103.0 | 106.8 |
| Gasoline service stations | 554 | 59.5 | 87.0 | 93.5 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 105.1 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 109.7 | 112.4 | 115.0 | 119.2 |
| Men's and boys' clothing stores | 561 | 77.6 | 93.7 | 98.3 | 100.7 | 106.0 | 109.3 | 112.8 | 117.7 | 116.4 | 115.7 | 120.9 | 122.6 |
| Women's clothing stores | 562 | 58.9 | 98.0 | 99.8 | 107.0 | 97.5 | 99.1 | 100.8 | 101.9 | 110.7 | 116.2 | 118.1 | 122.9 |
| Family clothing stores | 565 | 76.2 | 106.2 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 105.5 | 104.9 | 106.9 | 112.3 | 111.6 | 114.9 | 128.4 |
| Shoe stores | 566 | 81.3 | 90.6 | 97.6 | 105.5 | 102.7 | 107.2 | 106.2 | 105.1 | 111.5 | 110.8 | 120.5 | 123.8 |
| Furniture and homefurnishings stores | 571 | 83.9 | 97.9 | 94.8 | 101.2 | 98.9 | 101.3 | 102.2 | 101.6 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 111.0 | 116.4 |
| Household appliance stores | 572 | 59.8 | 87.2 | 94.9 | 106.5 | 98.5 | 103.5 | 102.8 | 105.2 | 113.9 | 114.6 | 115.9 | 119.9 |
| Radio, television, and computer stores | 573 | 45.6 | 79.1 | 89.3 | 94.1 | 119.3 | 115.7 | 120.9 | 129.6 | 143.5 | 157.3 | 178.4 | 195.6 |
| Eating and drinking places | 58 | 110.3 | 98.9 | 96.2 | 99.3 | 102.8 | 102.2 | 104.0 | 103.1 | 102.4 | 103.1 | 101.4 | 102.2 |
| Drug stores and proprietary stores | 591 | 92.2 | 106.4 | 102.5 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 102.5 | 103.6 | 104.7 | 103.6 | 104.7 | 103.7 | 102.8 |
| Liquor stores | 592 | 95.0 | 93.6 | 101.9 | 93.8 | 98.2 | 101.1 | 105.2 | 105.9 | 108.4 | 100.5 | 98.7 | 104.4 |
| Miscellaneous shopping goods stores | 594 | – | 92.6 | 94.1 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 101.7 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 100.6 | 103.9 | 108.2 | 114.0 |
| Commercial banks | 602 | 81.2 | 89.6 | 94.3 | 96.2 | 102.9 | 101.3 | 104.6 | 107.4 | 109.4 | 119.5 | 119.5 | 124.4 |
| Hotels and motels | 701 | 102.4 | 101.6 | 101.2 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 95.0 | 96.0 | 99.0 | 107.6 | 106.8 | 111.0 | 113.2 |
| Laundry, cleaning, and garment services | 721 | 110.8 | 107.5 | 103.3 | 100.8 | 97.2 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 98.7 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 101.9 | 105.1 |
| Beauty shops | 723 | 85.9 | 98.5 | 96.1 | 96.9 | 95.1 | 99.6 | 96.8 | 94.8 | 99.6 | 96.5 | 101.1 | 104.8 |
| Automotive repair shops | 753 | 109.4 | 91.7 | 99.4 | 96.2 | 105.7 | 108.1 | 106.9 | 98.7 | 103.3 | 102.9 | 110.4 | 116.4 |

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.
– Data not available.

## 42. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, in nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

| Country | Annual average | | 1995 | | | | 1996 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1996 | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV |
| United States | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Canada | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 |
| Australia | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Japan | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| France | 11.7 | – | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.7 | – |
| Germany | 6.5 | – | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | – |
| Italy[1] | 12.0 | – | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 11.9 | – |
| Sweden | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| United Kingdom | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.0 |

[1] Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter.

– Data not available.

NOTE: Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1996.)

## 43. Annual data: Employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status and country | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Civilian labor force** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[1] | 117,834 | 119,865 | 121,669 | 123,869 | 125,840 | 126,346 | 128,105 | 129,200 | 131,056 | 132,304 |
| Canada | 13,378 | 13,631 | 13,900 | 14,151 | 14,329 | 14,408 | 14,482 | 14,663 | 14,832 | 14,928 |
| Australia | 7,588 | 7,758 | 7,974 | 8,228 | 8,444 | 8,490 | 8,562 | 8,619 | 8,776 | 9,001 |
| Japan | 59,410 | 60,050 | 60,860 | 61,920 | 63,050 | 64,280 | 65,040 | 65,470 | 65,780 | 65,990 |
| France | 23,760 | 23,890 | 23,980 | 24,170 | 24,300 | 24,490 | 24,540 | 24,610 | 24,780 | 24,850 |
| Germany | 28,240 | 28,390 | 28,610 | 28,840 | 29,410 | 29,760 | 30,030 | 29,950 | 29,820 | 29,660 |
| Italy | 22,290 | 22,350 | 22,660 | 22,530 | 22,670 | 22,940 | 22,910 | 22,760 | 22,640 | 22,700 |
| Netherlands | 6,380 | 6,500 | 6,330 | 6,450 | 6,660 | 6,770 | 6,970 | 7,110 | 7,180 | 7,290 |
| Sweden | 4,443 | 4,437 | 4,494 | 4,552 | 4,597 | 4,591 | 4,520 | 4,443 | 4,418 | 4,460 |
| United Kingdom | 27,380 | 27,720 | 28,150 | 28,420 | 28,540 | 28,450 | 28,400 | 28,310 | 28,310 | 28,190 |
| **Participation rate[2]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[1] | 65.3 | 65.6 | 65.9 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 66.2 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 66.6 | 66.6 |
| Canada | 66.3 | 66.7 | 67.2 | 67.5 | 67.3 | 66.7 | 65.9 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 64.8 |
| Australia | 62.8 | 63.0 | 63.3 | 64.0 | 64.6 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 63.6 | 63.9 | 64.6 |
| Japan | 62.1 | 61.9 | 61.9 | 62.2 | 62.6 | 63.2 | 63.4 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 62.9 |
| France | 56.9 | 56.7 | 56.4 | 56.1 | 56.0 | 56.0 | 55.7 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.3 |
| Germany | 54.9 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 55.2 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 55.1 | 54.2 | 53.7 | 53.1 |
| Italy | 47.8 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.3 | 47.2 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 48.1 | 47.5 | 47.6 |
| Netherlands | 56.0 | 56.3 | 54.3 | 54.9 | 56.3 | 56.7 | 57.9 | 58.6 | 58.9 | 59.7 |
| Sweden | 67.0 | 66.4 | 66.9 | 67.3 | 67.4 | 67.0 | 65.7 | 64.5 | 63.9 | 64.3 |
| United Kingdom | 62.1 | 62.5 | 63.2 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 63.3 | 62.9 | 62.8 | 62.6 | 62.2 |
| **Employed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[1] | 109,597 | 112,440 | 114,968 | 117,342 | 118,793 | 117,718 | 118,492 | 120,259 | 123,060 | 124,900 |
| Canada | 12,095 | 12,422 | 12,819 | 13,086 | 13,165 | 12,916 | 12,842 | 13,015 | 13,292 | 13,506 |
| Australia | 6,974 | 7,129 | 7,398 | 7,720 | 7,859 | 7,676 | 7,637 | 7,680 | 7,921 | 8,235 |
| Japan | 57,740 | 58,320 | 59,310 | 60,500 | 61,710 | 62,920 | 63,620 | 63,810 | 63,860 | 63,890 |
| France | 21,240 | 21,320 | 21,520 | 21,850 | 22,100 | 22,140 | 21,980 | 21,700 | 21,730 | 21,940 |
| Germany | 26,380 | 26,590 | 26,800 | 27,200 | 27,950 | 28,480 | 28,660 | 28,230 | 27,880 | 27,720 |
| Italy | 20,610 | 20,590 | 20,870 | 20,770 | 21,080 | 21,360 | 21,230 | 20,430 | 20,080 | 19,970 |
| Netherlands | 5,740 | 5,850 | 5,850 | 5,990 | 6,250 | 6,370 | 6,570 | 6,640 | 6,650 | 6,760 |
| Sweden | 4,326 | 4,340 | 4,410 | 4,480 | 4,513 | 4,447 | 4,265 | 4,028 | 3,992 | 4,056 |
| United Kingdom | 24,300 | 24,860 | 25,730 | 26,350 | 26,550 | 25,930 | 25,520 | 25,340 | 25,580 | 25,710 |
| **Employment-population ratio[3]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[1] | 60.7 | 61.5 | 62.3 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 61.7 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 62.5 | 62.9 |
| Canada | 59.9 | 60.8 | 62.0 | 62.4 | 61.9 | 59.8 | 58.4 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 58.6 |
| Australia | 57.7 | 57.9 | 58.7 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 57.9 | 57.0 | 56.6 | 57.7 | 59.1 |
| Japan | 60.4 | 60.1 | 60.4 | 60.8 | 61.3 | 61.8 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 61.3 | 60.9 |
| France | 50.8 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 50.7 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 49.9 | 48.9 | 48.7 | 48.8 |
| Germany | 51.3 | 51.5 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 52.6 | 53.0 | 52.6 | 51.1 | 50.2 | 49.7 |
| Italy | 44.2 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 44.5 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 42.1 | 41.8 |
| Netherlands | 50.3 | 50.7 | 50.2 | 51.0 | 52.8 | 53.3 | 54.6 | 54.8 | 54.6 | 55.4 |
| Sweden | 65.2 | 65.0 | 65.7 | 66.2 | 66.1 | 64.9 | 62.0 | 58.5 | 57.7 | 58.5 |
| United Kingdom | 55.1 | 56.1 | 57.8 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 57.7 | 56.5 | 56.2 | 56.5 | 56.7 |
| **Unemployed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[1] | 8,237 | 7,425 | 6,701 | 6,528 | 7,047 | 8,628 | 9,613 | 8,940 | 7,996 | 7,404 |
| Canada | 1,283 | 1,208 | 1,082 | 1,065 | 1,164 | 1,492 | 1,640 | 1,649 | 1,541 | 1,422 |
| Australia | 613 | 629 | 576 | 508 | 585 | 814 | 925 | 939 | 856 | 766 |
| Japan | 1,670 | 1,730 | 1,550 | 1,420 | 1,340 | 1,360 | 1,420 | 1,660 | 1,920 | 2,100 |
| France | 2,520 | 2,570 | 2,460 | 2,320 | 2,200 | 2,350 | 2,560 | 2,910 | 3,050 | 2,910 |
| Germany | 1,860 | 1,800 | 1,810 | 1,640 | 1,460 | 1,280 | 1,370 | 1,720 | 1,940 | 1,940 |
| Italy | 1,680 | 1,760 | 1,790 | 1,760 | 1,590 | 1,580 | 1,680 | 2,330 | 2,560 | 2,720 |
| Netherlands | 640 | 650 | 480 | 450 | 410 | 400 | 390 | 470 | 520 | 530 |
| Sweden | 117 | 97 | 84 | 72 | 84 | 144 | 255 | 415 | 426 | 404 |
| United Kingdom | 3,080 | 2,860 | 2,420 | 2,070 | 1,990 | 2,520 | 2,880 | 2,970 | 2,730 | 2,480 |
| **Unemployment rate** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States[1] | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| Canada | 9.6 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.5 |
| Australia | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 8.5 |
| Japan | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| France | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 11.7 |
| Germany | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Italy | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 12.0 |
| Netherlands | 10.0 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Sweden | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.1 |
| United Kingdom | 11.2 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 8.8 |

[1] Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. For additional information, see the box note under "Employment and Unemployment Data" in the notes to this section.

[2] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[3] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series for the United States, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

## 44. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 12 countries

[1992 = 100]

| Item and country | 1960 | 1970 | 1973 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Output per hour** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | – | – | – | 83.7 | 85.9 | 91.4 | 93.5 | 94.0 | 95.7 | 97.9 | 103.6 | 108.1 | 111.9 |
| Canada | 40.5 | 60.4 | 72.2 | 94.1 | 92.6 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 101.8 | 105.6 | 107.2 |
| Japan | 14.0 | 38.0 | 48.1 | 77.3 | 76.9 | 81.2 | 84.8 | 89.5 | 95.4 | 99.4 | 100.5 | 101.2 | 106.6 |
| Belgium | 18.7 | 34.2 | 44.7 | 85.5 | 86.7 | 88.4 | 91.4 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 98.7 | 104.2 | 110.1 | – |
| Denmark | 29.5 | 52.1 | 66.1 | 95.6 | 90.0 | 89.6 | 92.9 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 97.9 | 106.4 | – | – |
| France | 23.0 | 45.5 | 53.9 | 83.8 | 85.2 | 86.7 | 92.7 | 97.4 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 101.8 | 110.4 | 113.7 |
| Germany | 29.0 | 51.9 | 60.9 | 88.7 | 89.3 | 88.1 | 91.2 | 94.3 | 98.2 | 101.7 | 101.2 | 108.5 | 112.0 |
| Italy | 19.6 | 36.8 | 43.9 | 81.5 | 82.6 | 85.0 | 86.6 | 89.4 | 92.8 | 95.3 | 104.5 | 106.9 | 111.2 |
| Netherlands | 19.9 | 39.6 | 50.4 | 89.8 | 91.2 | 91.9 | 93.9 | 97.3 | 98.6 | 99.6 | 101.9 | 109.4 | – |
| Norway | 36.2 | 57.0 | 66.6 | 90.4 | 89.5 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 93.8 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 100.4 | 102.2 | 103.1 |
| Sweden | 27.6 | 52.8 | 62.1 | 87.2 | 88.6 | 90.1 | 90.8 | 93.8 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 106.7 | 115.7 | 119.6 |
| United Kingdom | 30.5 | 43.7 | 51.9 | 71.9 | 74.7 | 78.8 | 83.1 | 87.1 | 90.1 | 94.4 | 105.4 | 109.4 | 109.4 |
| **Output** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | – | – | – | 87.6 | 88.5 | 94.9 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 98.5 | 105.0 | 112.3 | 116.2 |
| Canada | 34.2 | 61.0 | 77.6 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 104.1 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 106.2 | 98.7 | 104.8 | 112.1 | 117.2 |
| Japan | 10.7 | 38.8 | 50.0 | 76.1 | 74.9 | 78.4 | 84.6 | 90.2 | 96.3 | 101.4 | 96.0 | 94.8 | 97.8 |
| Belgium | 32.2 | 60.3 | 74.0 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 88.4 | 92.8 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 101.5 | – |
| Denmark | 40.1 | 66.8 | 78.1 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 97.6 | 99.1 | 100.3 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 100.7 | 102.8 | 106.1 |
| France | 32.4 | 66.9 | 80.1 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 91.1 | 96.3 | 101.6 | 103.5 | 101.7 | 96.2 | 101.3 | 104.6 |
| Germany | 41.5 | 70.9 | 78.5 | 88.3 | 89.7 | 88.0 | 90.9 | 94.0 | 99.1 | 102.8 | 92.0 | 94.1 | 94.6 |
| Italy | 21.5 | 44.8 | 54.1 | 82.6 | 84.8 | 88.5 | 94.8 | 98.6 | 100.4 | 99.7 | 96.6 | 101.4 | 107.3 |
| Netherlands | 32.8 | 61.8 | 70.2 | 86.0 | 88.1 | 89.3 | 92.7 | 96.9 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 97.8 | 101.4 | – |
| Norway | 56.6 | 89.2 | 102.3 | 109.8 | 109.8 | 111.9 | 106.5 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 97.0 | 102.4 | 108.0 | 111.1 |
| Sweden | 46.4 | 81.6 | 88.5 | 104.0 | 105.3 | 107.7 | 110.2 | 111.7 | 110.6 | 103.5 | 101.3 | 115.3 | 126.1 |
| United Kingdom | 68.4 | 91.2 | 100.6 | 89.9 | 91.1 | 95.3 | 102.0 | 106.6 | 106.4 | 100.6 | 101.2 | 105.5 | 107.6 |
| **Total hours** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 92.2 | 104.5 | 110.5 | 104.7 | 103.1 | 103.9 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 104.9 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 103.8 | 103.9 |
| Canada | 84.5 | 100.9 | 107.5 | 104.8 | 107.2 | 111.4 | 116.5 | 117.0 | 110.8 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 106.2 | 109.3 |
| Japan | 76.3 | 102.3 | 104.0 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 99.8 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 102.0 | 95.6 | 93.7 | 91.7 |
| Belgium | 172.1 | 176.3 | 165.7 | 103.0 | 101.6 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 102.3 | 104.3 | 101.3 | 93.2 | 92.2 | – |
| Denmark | 135.8 | 128.3 | 118.1 | 106.5 | 113.1 | 109.0 | 106.6 | 104.3 | 103.3 | 101.3 | 94.7 | – | – |
| France | 140.6 | 147.0 | 148.7 | 108.9 | 107.2 | 105.1 | 104.0 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 103.0 | 94.5 | 91.8 | 91.9 |
| Germany | 143.0 | 136.6 | 128.9 | 99.6 | 100.4 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 101.0 | 101.1 | 90.9 | 86.8 | 84.5 |
| Italy | 109.6 | 121.8 | 123.4 | 101.4 | 102.7 | 104.1 | 109.5 | 110.2 | 108.2 | 104.6 | 92.4 | 94.8 | 96.4 |
| Netherlands | 165.3 | 156.2 | 139.4 | 95.8 | 96.6 | 97.2 | 98.7 | 99.6 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 95.9 | 92.7 | – |
| Norway | 156.3 | 156.6 | 153.5 | 121.5 | 122.7 | 119.0 | 114.3 | 107.1 | 103.7 | 100.8 | 102.1 | 105.7 | 107.8 |
| Sweden | 168.3 | 154.7 | 142.5 | 119.3 | 118.8 | 119.5 | 121.4 | 119.0 | 116.4 | 109.0 | 95.0 | 99.6 | 105.4 |
| United Kingdom | 224.4 | 208.6 | 194.0 | 125.1 | 121.9 | 120.9 | 122.7 | 122.3 | 118.0 | 106.6 | 96.0 | 96.4 | 98.3 |
| **Compensation per hour** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 14.9 | 23.8 | 28.6 | 75.3 | 78.6 | 80.8 | 84.0 | 86.7 | 90.9 | 95.7 | 102.4 | 105.1 | 108.0 |
| Canada | 10.5 | 18.3 | 22.9 | 74.6 | 77.5 | 79.8 | 83.3 | 86.4 | 91.3 | 97.1 | 100.1 | 102.4 | 103.7 |
| Japan | 4.3 | 16.5 | 26.8 | 72.5 | 76.1 | 77.9 | 79.2 | 84.2 | 90.7 | 95.9 | 104.6 | 106.8 | 110.3 |
| Belgium | 5.5 | 14.1 | 21.6 | 74.1 | 77.2 | 79.0 | 80.6 | 84.8 | 89.6 | 95.3 | 105.0 | 108.4 | – |
| Denmark | 4.6 | 13.2 | 20.4 | 71.4 | 72.9 | 79.7 | 82.5 | 87.2 | 92.6 | 96.2 | 102.4 | – | – |
| France | 4.3 | 10.5 | 14.9 | 73.8 | 76.9 | 79.7 | 82.8 | 87.2 | 91.8 | 96.3 | 103.6 | 106.2 | 107.9 |
| Germany | 8.1 | 20.7 | 29.0 | 70.0 | 73.0 | 76.4 | 79.3 | 83.1 | 89.0 | 95.0 | 106.0 | 110.5 | 116.1 |
| Italy | 1.6 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 60.1 | 62.6 | 66.1 | 68.7 | 75.5 | 84.0 | 93.1 | 107.1 | 106.4 | 109.7 |
| Netherlands | 6.5 | 20.5 | 31.9 | 82.0 | 85.2 | 87.9 | 87.6 | 88.4 | 90.8 | 95.0 | 104.6 | 106.1 | – |
| Norway | 4.7 | 11.7 | 16.7 | 62.7 | 68.7 | 78.5 | 83.3 | 87.2 | 92.3 | 97.5 | 101.5 | 104.8 | 109.4 |
| Sweden | 4.1 | 10.8 | 15.2 | 58.6 | 63.4 | 67.6 | 72.0 | 79.6 | 87.8 | 95.7 | 97.8 | 101.8 | 107.3 |
| United Kingdom | 3.1 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 55.8 | 60.6 | 67.3 | 71.7 | 75.4 | 83.7 | 93.4 | 105.3 | 107.4 | 110.9 |
| **Unit labor costs:** National currency basis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | – | – | – | 89.9 | 91.6 | 88.5 | 89.8 | 92.2 | 95.0 | 97.7 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 96.6 |
| Canada | 25.9 | 30.3 | 31.8 | 79.3 | 83.6 | 85.3 | 88.7 | 91.7 | 95.2 | 100.9 | 98.3 | 97.0 | 96.7 |
| Japan | 30.9 | 43.3 | 55.7 | 93.8 | 99.0 | 96.0 | 93.4 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 96.5 | 104.1 | 105.6 | 103.4 |
| Belgium | 29.7 | 41.1 | 48.3 | 86.7 | 89.0 | 89.3 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 93.7 | 96.5 | 100.7 | 98.5 | – |
| Denmark | 15.5 | 25.3 | 30.8 | 74.7 | 81.0 | 89.0 | 88.8 | 90.7 | 96.5 | 98.3 | 96.3 | 97.8 | 101.3 |
| France | 18.8 | 23.1 | 27.7 | 88.1 | 90.3 | 92.0 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 92.7 | 97.5 | 101.8 | 96.2 | 94.9 |
| Germany | 28.0 | 40.0 | 47.7 | 79.0 | 81.7 | 86.7 | 86.9 | 88.2 | 90.6 | 93.3 | 104.7 | 101.8 | 103.7 |
| Italy | 8.0 | 12.6 | 16.0 | 73.8 | 75.8 | 77.8 | 79.4 | 84.4 | 90.5 | 97.7 | 102.5 | 99.5 | 98.6 |
| Netherlands | 32.9 | 51.8 | 63.4 | 91.3 | 93.4 | 95.7 | 93.3 | 90.8 | 92.1 | 95.4 | 102.6 | 97.0 | – |
| Norway | 12.9 | 20.5 | 25.1 | 69.4 | 76.8 | 83.5 | 89.3 | 93.0 | 95.4 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 102.6 | 106.1 |
| Sweden | 15.0 | 20.6 | 24.5 | 67.3 | 71.5 | 74.9 | 79.2 | 84.9 | 92.5 | 100.7 | 91.7 | 88.0 | 89.7 |
| United Kingdom | 10.3 | 14.8 | 19.0 | 77.6 | 81.1 | 85.4 | 86.2 | 86.5 | 92.8 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 98.1 | 101.3 |
| **Unit labor costs:** U.S. dollar basis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | – | – | – | 89.9 | 91.6 | 88.5 | 89.8 | 92.2 | 95.0 | 97.7 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 96.6 |
| Canada | 32.3 | 35.1 | 38.4 | 70.1 | 72.7 | 77.8 | 87.1 | 93.6 | 98.6 | 106.4 | 92.1 | 85.8 | 85.1 |
| Japan | 10.9 | 15.3 | 26.1 | 49.9 | 74.5 | 84.2 | 92.4 | 86.3 | 83.1 | 90.9 | 118.8 | 131.0 | 139.5 |
| Belgium | 19.1 | 26.6 | 40.0 | 47.0 | 64.1 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 72.0 | 90.2 | 90.7 | 93.6 | 94.7 | – |
| Denmark | 13.5 | 20.4 | 30.9 | 42.6 | 60.4 | 78.4 | 79.5 | 74.8 | 94.1 | 92.7 | 89.6 | 92.9 | 109.2 |
| France | 20.3 | 22.1 | 33.0 | 51.9 | 69.0 | 81.0 | 79.4 | 74.3 | 90.1 | 91.4 | 95.1 | 91.8 | 100.8 |
| Germany | 10.5 | 17.1 | 28.1 | 41.9 | 58.8 | 75.3 | 77.3 | 73.2 | 87.6 | 87.8 | 98.9 | 98.1 | 113.1 |
| Italy | 15.9 | 24.7 | 34.0 | 47.6 | 62.6 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 75.8 | 93.0 | 97.0 | 80.3 | 76.1 | 74.6 |
| Netherlands | 15.3 | 25.2 | 40.1 | 48.4 | 67.1 | 83.0 | 83.0 | 75.3 | 88.9 | 89.6 | 97.1 | 93.8 | – |
| Norway | 11.3 | 17.8 | 27.2 | 50.2 | 64.5 | 77.0 | 85.1 | 83.6 | 94.8 | 97.0 | 88.5 | 90.4 | 104.0 |
| Sweden | 16.9 | 23.1 | 32.8 | 45.6 | 58.4 | 68.8 | 75.2 | 76.6 | 90.9 | 97.0 | 68.5 | 66.4 | 73.2 |
| United Kingdom | 16.3 | 20.0 | 26.3 | 57.0 | 67.4 | 79.2 | 86.9 | 80.2 | 93.8 | 99.0 | 85.0 | 85.1 | 90.6 |

– Data not available.

## 45. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

| Industry and type of case[2] | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3] | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989[1] | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993[4] | 1994[4] | 1995[4] |
| **PRIVATE SECTOR[5]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Lost workdays | 64.9 | 65.8 | 69.9 | 76.1 | 78.7 | 84.0 | 86.5 | 93.8 | – | – | – |
| **Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 9.7 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Lost workdays | 91.3 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 101.8 | 100.9 | 112.2 | 108.3 | 126.9 | – | – | – |
| **Mining** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.4 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Lost workdays | 145.3 | 125.9 | 144.0 | 152.1 | 137.2 | 119.5 | 129.6 | 204.7 | – | – | – |
| **Construction** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 15.2 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 10.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Lost workdays | 128.9 | 134.5 | 135.8 | 142.2 | 143.3 | 147.9 | 148.1 | 161.9 | – | – | – |
| General building contractors: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 15.2 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 9.8 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| Lost workdays | 120.4 | 122.7 | 134.0 | 132.2 | 137.3 | 137.6 | 132.0 | 142.7 | – | – | – |
| Heavy construction, except building: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 9.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Lost workdays | 127.3 | 132.9 | 139.1 | 162.3 | 147.1 | 144.6 | 160.1 | 165.8 | – | – | – |
| Special trades contractors: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.1 |
| Lost workday cases | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Lost workdays | 133.3 | 140.4 | 135.7 | 141.1 | 144.9 | 153.1 | 151.3 | 168.3 | – | – | – |
| **Manufacturing** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Lost workdays | 80.2 | 85.2 | 95.5 | 107.4 | 113.0 | 120.7 | 121.5 | 124.6 | – | – | – |
| Durable goods: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.9 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 12.8 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Lost workdays | 82.0 | 87.1 | 96.8 | 111.1 | 116.5 | 123.3 | 122.9 | 126.7 | – | – | – |
| Lumber and wood products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 18.5 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 14.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.0 |
| Lost workdays | 171.4 | 177.2 | 176.5 | 189.1 | 177.5 | 172.5 | 172.0 | 165.8 | – | – | – |
| Furniture and fixtures: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 13.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.4 |
| Lost workdays | 100.4 | 103.0 | 103.6 | 115.7 | – | – | – | 128.4 | – | – | – |
| Stone, clay, and glass products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 13.9 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.3 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Lost workdays | 127.8 | 126.0 | 135.8 | 141.0 | 149.8 | 160.5 | 156.0 | 152.2 | – | – | – |
| Primary metal industries: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 12.6 | 13.6 | 17.0 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.5 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.7 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Lost workdays | 113.8 | 125.5 | 145.8 | 161.3 | 168.3 | 180.2 | 169.1 | 175.5 | – | – | – |
| Fabricated metal products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 16.3 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 15.8 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| Lost workdays | 110.1 | 115.5 | 121.9 | 138.8 | 147.6 | 155.7 | 146.6 | 144.0 | – | – | – |
| Industrial machinery and equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.2 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Lost workdays | 69.3 | 72.0 | 72.7 | 82.8 | 86.8 | 88.9 | 86.6 | 87.7 | – | – | – |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Lost workdays | 45.7 | 49.8 | 55.9 | 64.6 | 77.5 | 79.4 | 83.0 | 81.2 | – | – | – |
| Transportation equipment: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 9.0 | 9.6 | 13.5 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 18.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| Lost workdays | 71.6 | 79.1 | 105.7 | 134.2 | 138.6 | 153.7 | 166.1 | 186.6 | – | – | – |
| Instruments and related products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Lost workdays | 37.9 | 42.2 | 43.9 | 51.5 | 55.4 | 57.8 | 64.4 | 65.3 | – | – | – |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Lost workdays | 73.2 | 70.9 | 81.5 | 91.0 | 97.6 | 113.1 | 104.0 | 108.2 | – | – | – |

See footnotes at end of table.

## 45. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

| Industry and type of case[2] | Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3] | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989[1] | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993[4] | 1994[4] | 1995[4] |
| Nondurable goods: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 9.6 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 9.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Lost workdays | 77.6 | 82.3 | 93.5 | 101.7 | 107.8 | 116.9 | 119.7 | 121.8 | – | – | – |
| Food and kindred products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 16.7 | 16.5 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 16.3 |
| Lost workday cases | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| Lost workdays | 138.0 | 137.8 | 153.7 | 169.7 | 174.7 | 202.6 | 207.2 | 211.9 | – | – | – |
| Tobacco products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.3 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Lost workdays | 51.7 | 45.6 | 46.4 | 53.0 | 64.2 | 62.3 | 52.0 | 42.9 | – | – | – |
| Textile mill: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.5 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Lost workdays | 57.4 | 59.3 | 65.9 | 78.8 | 81.4 | 85.1 | 88.3 | 87.1 | – | – | – |
| Apparel and other textile products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Lost workdays | 44.1 | 49.4 | 59.5 | 68.2 | 80.5 | 92.1 | 99.9 | 104.6 | – | – | – |
| Paper and allied products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.2 | 10.5 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 8.5 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Lost workdays | 94.6 | 99.5 | 122.3 | 124.3 | 132.9 | 124.8 | 122.7 | 125.9 | – | – | – |
| Printing and publishing: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Lost workdays | 49.2 | 50.8 | 55.1 | 59.8 | 63.8 | 69.8 | 74.5 | 74.8 | – | – | – |
| Chemicals and allied products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.1 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Lost workdays | 38.8 | 49.4 | 58.8 | 59.0 | 63.4 | 61.6 | 62.4 | 64.2 | – | – | – |
| Petroleum and coal products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Lost workdays | 49.9 | 67.5 | 65.9 | 68.4 | 68.1 | 77.3 | 68.2 | 71.2 | – | – | – |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 13.4 | 14.0 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 12.9 |
| Lost workday cases | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Lost workdays | 107.4 | 118.2 | 130.8 | 142.9 | 147.2 | 151.3 | 150.9 | 153.3 | – | – | – |
| Leather and leather products: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 10.3 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.4 |
| Lost workday cases | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Lost workdays | 88.3 | 83.4 | 114.5 | 128.2 | 130.4 | 152.3 | 140.8 | 128.5 | – | – | – |
| **Transportation and public utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.1 |
| Lost workday cases | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Lost workdays | 107.1 | 102.1 | 108.1 | 118.6 | 121.5 | 134.1 | 140.0 | 144.0 | – | – | – |
| **Wholesale and retail trade** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Lost workdays | 50.7 | 54.0 | 56.1 | 60.9 | 63.5 | 65.6 | 72.0 | 80.1 | – | – | – |
| Wholesale trade: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Lost workdays | 59.8 | 62.5 | 64.0 | 69.2 | 71.9 | 71.5 | 79.2 | 82.4 | – | – | – |
| Retail trade: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Lost workday cases | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Lost workdays | 47.0 | 50.5 | 52.9 | 57.6 | 60.0 | 63.2 | 69.1 | 79.2 | – | – | – |
| **Finance, insurance, and real estate** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Lost workday cases | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Lost workdays | 15.4 | 17.1 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 27.3 | 24.1 | 32.9 | – | – | – |
| **Services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Lost workday cases | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Lost workdays | 45.4 | 43.0 | 45.8 | 47.7 | 51.2 | 56.4 | 60.0 | 68.6 | – | – | – |

[1] Data for 1989 and subsequent years are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition. For this reason, they are not strictly comparable with data for the years 1985–88, which were based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972 Edition, 1977 Supplement.

[2] Beginning with the 1992 survey, the annual survey measures only nonfatal injuries and illnesses, while past surveys covered both fatal and nonfatal incidents. To better address fatalities, a basic element of workplace safety, BLS implemented the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[3] The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

– Data not available.

## 46. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1992–95

| Event or exposure[1] | Fatalities | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | |
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Percent |
| Total | 6,217 | 6,331 | 6,632 | 6,210 | 100 |
| **Transportation incidents** | 2,484 | 2,501 | 2,762 | 2,560 | 41 |
| Highway | 1,158 | 1,243 | 1,343 | 1,329 | 21 |
| Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment | 578 | 657 | 654 | 634 | 10 |
| Moving in same direction | 78 | 99 | 120 | 125 | 2 |
| Moving in opposite directions, oncoming | 201 | 244 | 230 | 244 | 4 |
| Moving in intersection | 107 | 123 | 144 | 97 | 2 |
| Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment | 192 | 190 | 255 | 268 | 4 |
| Noncollision | 301 | 336 | 373 | 350 | 6 |
| Jackknifed or overturned—no collision | 213 | 237 | 274 | 260 | 4 |
| Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) | 436 | 392 | 409 | 388 | 6 |
| Overturned | 208 | 212 | 226 | 210 | 3 |
| Aircraft | 353 | 282 | 426 | 278 | 4 |
| Worker struck by a vehicle | 346 | 365 | 391 | 385 | 6 |
| Water vehicle | 109 | 120 | 94 | 84 | 1 |
| Railway | 66 | 86 | 81 | 82 | 1 |
| **Assaults and violent acts** | 1,281 | 1,329 | 1,321 | 1,262 | 20 |
| Homicides | 1,044 | 1,074 | 1,080 | 1,024 | 16 |
| Shooting | 852 | 884 | 934 | 754 | 12 |
| Stabbing | 90 | 95 | 60 | 67 | 1 |
| Other, including bombing | 102 | 95 | 86 | 203 | 3 |
| Self-inflicted injury | 205 | 222 | 214 | 215 | 3 |
| **Contact with objects and equipment** | 1,004 | 1,045 | 1,017 | 915 | 15 |
| Struck by object | 557 | 566 | 590 | 546 | 9 |
| Struck by falling object | 361 | 346 | 372 | 340 | 5 |
| Struck by flying object | 77 | 82 | 68 | 63 | 1 |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects | 316 | 309 | 280 | 255 | 4 |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery | 159 | 151 | 147 | 131 | 2 |
| Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials | 110 | 138 | 132 | 99 | 2 |
| **Falls** | 600 | 618 | 665 | 643 | 10 |
| Fall to lower level | 507 | 533 | 580 | 573 | 9 |
| Fall from ladder | 78 | 76 | 86 | 97 | 2 |
| Fall from roof | 108 | 120 | 129 | 142 | 2 |
| Fall from scaffold | 66 | 71 | 89 | 82 | 1 |
| Fall on same level | 62 | 49 | 63 | 50 | 1 |
| **Exposure to harmful substances or environments** | 605 | 592 | 641 | 598 | 10 |
| Contact with electric current | 334 | 325 | 348 | 347 | 6 |
| Contact with overhead powerlines | 140 | 115 | 132 | 139 | 2 |
| Contact with temperature extremes | 33 | 38 | 50 | 55 | 1 |
| Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances | 127 | 115 | 133 | 101 | 2 |
| Inhalation of substances | 83 | 68 | 84 | 62 | 1 |
| Oxygen deficiency | 111 | 111 | 109 | 94 | 2 |
| Drowning, submersion | 78 | 89 | 89 | 74 | 1 |
| **Fires and explosions** | 167 | 204 | 202 | 208 | 3 |
| **Other events or exposures**[2] | 76 | 43 | 24 | 24 | – |

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate less that 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

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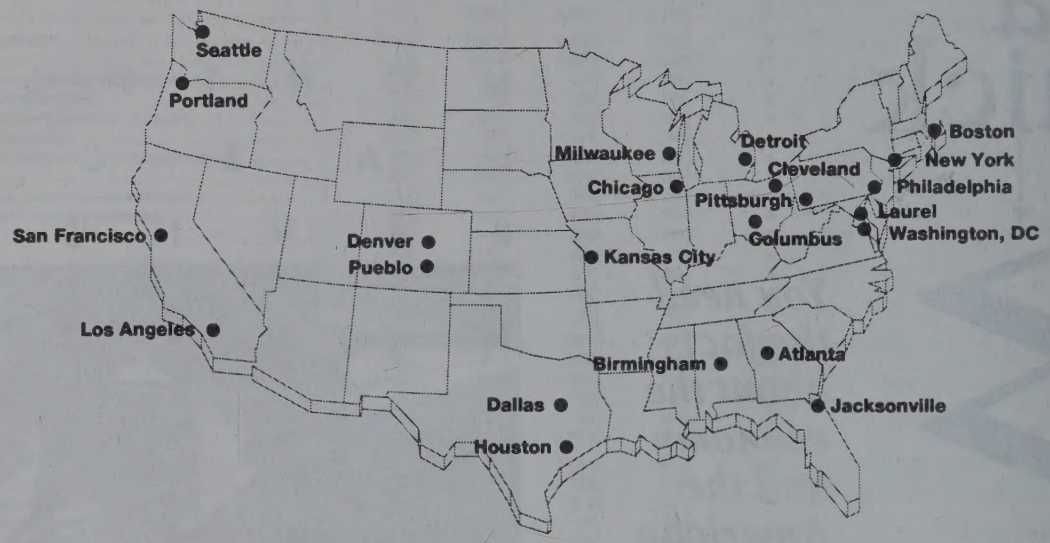


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